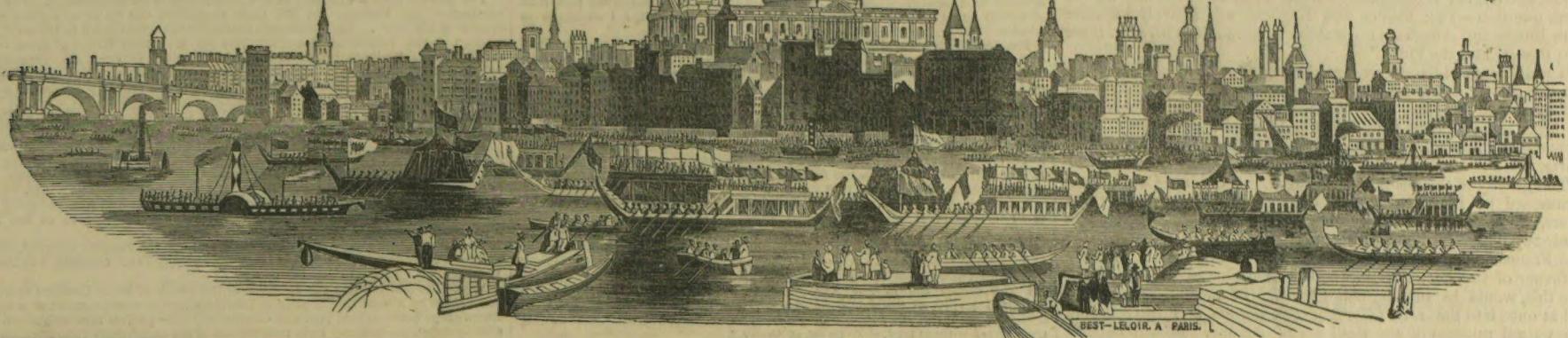


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

A WEEK ago the praises of the moderation displayed by the Emperor of Russia resounded on every hand. He had quelled the Hungarian insurrection; restored peace to Austria; and, as if to give the world a guarantee that he was not the ambitious, dangerous, and aggressive Monarch that he was considered in the west, he had withdrawn his troops immediately after victory, and retired within the limits of his own dominions. He was looked upon as the friend of order, the saviour of a venerable and illustrious Empire, whose existence was essential to the best interests of all Europe, and as a Monarch whose whole desires were conservative of his own rights and those of his neighbours. He held, in consequence, so high and honourable a position, and acquired so much additional weight in the councils of the world, that his greediest ambition might well have been satisfied with his achievements. If this were a mask, he has suddenly cast it off. He now appears in another character. The traditional policy of his Empire aims at the humiliation and ultimate conquest of Turkey. He has taken an opportunity to inflict the first, which has excited the indignation of Europe. It remains to be seen whether he is unscrupulous enough to attempt the second; and whether the nations of western Europe, more especially Great Britain and France, to whom Turkey looks for protection in the hour of need, will or can suffer that harmless Empire to fall a prey to her antagonist.

The pretence chosen by the Emperor of Russia for insulting Turkey is paralleled only in *Æsop's* well-known fable of the Wolf and the Lamb. Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, and other chiefs of

the Hungarian insurrection have taken refuge in Turkey—relying no less upon the hospitality of a nation amongst whom hospitality is a religious duty, than upon the well-known law and custom of all Europe with regard to political refugees. The Emperor of Russia, in his own name and in that of his ally, the Emperor of Austria, demanded from Turkey, in terms from which ordinary courtesy was scrupulously excluded, the immediate surrender of these refugees—the Poles to Russia, and the Hungarians to Austria; declaring that the refusal of the Porte would be construed into a *casus belli*. The Emperor of Austria was less imperative, and merely declared that the refusal would lead to the discontinuance of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The pretext for this demand on the part of Russia was, that the Polish Generals, and others implicated in the Hungarian war, are Russian subjects; and that, by the treaty of peace between Russia and the Porte, signed at Kutshuk-Kaimarji on the 21st of July, 1774, and by the later treaty of Passarowitch, the mutual expulsion of persons guilty of treason seeking refuge in either country was solemnly stipulated.

The unoffending Porte, which has had so many occasions of knowing that possession of Constantinople is the prize to which the Northern Autocrats have never ceased to aspire since Russia assumed a place in the first rank of the European Commonwealth, and fully aware of the danger of offending such a neighbour, deliberated long and earnestly on the demand. Before giving in its final decision, it took the opinion and counsel of the British and French Ambassadors at Constantinople, upon the following six points:—

"First.—Do the treaties of Kutshuk-Kaimarji and of Passarowitch give the two Powers, Russia and Austria, the right to demand the extradition of the Hungarian refugees?

"Second.—Would the refusal of the Sultan to deliver them up be considered an infraction of those treaties?

"Third.—Could the two Powers in consequence of such refusal declare war against the Porte?

"Fourth.—In the event of the two Powers declaring war, would England and France support Turkey with an armed force?

"Fifth.—Are the refugees claimed by Russia the subjects of that Power?

"Sixth.—In case the refusal of the Porte should only cause a rupture of relations between the Divan and the Ministers of the two demanding Powers, and a state of coolness more or less prolonged of those two Powers towards Turkey, would France and England interfere to re-establish the relations on their former footing?"

The note containing these queries was delivered to the two Ambassadors, Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupick, on the morning of the 16th of September. On the evening of the same day, their collective reply was delivered to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs in the following terms:—

"On the first question—No; the treaties alluded to do not confer the right on Austria and Russia. On the second question—No; the refusal of the Porte would not be any infraction of the treaties. On the third question—it cannot be admitted that such a refusal could be followed by a declaration of war; and such a declaration, if it took place, would be unjustifiable. On the fourth ques-



SCENE IN ROME, FROM A RECENT SKETCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tion—The two Ambassadors cannot guarantee the co-operation of the armed forces of England and France, without receiving special instructions. On the fifth question—It is possible that some of the refugees claimed by Russia may be still subjects of that Power; but, for the generality of them, it is uncontested that the refugees whose extradition is demanded are not Russian subjects. On the sixth question—Yes; France and England will actively interfere with Russia and Austria to re-establish good relations between these two Powers and the Porte."

The Porte immediately rendered its reply to the *ultimatum* of the Russian Envoy, declaring calmly, but emphatically, that it refused to deliver up the refugees. The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors forthwith removed their flags from the doors of their hotels, and diplomatic relations ceased between those two Powers and the Ottoman Porte.

The gravity of the position is apparent. A Cabinet Council was summoned by Lord Palmerston on Tuesday, and sat for three hours, when we may suppose that this important question was anxiously debated. The duty and true interest of Great Britain and France are to throw the whole weight of their joint influence in favour of the Porte. To forsake that power in an emergency like this, would be suicidal policy for each of them. They would fall at once into the rank of second-rate powers, and leave Russia the virtual mistress of the destinies of Europe. It will depend upon the attitude they assume whether Russia will attempt to parallel the audacity of her language by the audacity of her deeds, and involve Europe in a war for the possession of Constantinople.

A war made by Russia on such a pretext would be so wholly without justification, so utterly destitute of that moral force which neither great nations nor small individuals can safely despise, that, however much Russia may covet the possession of Turkey, or any part of it, we cannot believe that she will run the risk of a general war, especially at such a period as the present. To the Government of France, such a war would be a golden opportunity; and to the people of France, it would be the most popular war upon record. Even in England—overburdened as we are with debt, and indisposed for war as all our great trading and commercial interests must be considered—an armed intervention with France in favour of the Porte would enlist the sympathy and good wishes of most classes of politicians. If we are to retain India—to say nothing of our influence in Egypt and the Mediterranean—Russia cannot be allowed to conquer Turkey. We cannot afford it. The question is, in point of fact, as vital to us as to Turkey; and France on this occasion has interests, if not identical with, most certainly as strong as our own. In addition to this fact, which must be well known to so astute a man as the Emperor Nicholas, he will probably consider the effect which an attack upon Turkey would have upon Germany, upon Italy, upon Poland, and upon Hungary. The revolutionary spirit is not so thoroughly laid in any part of Germany as to give no earnest of disquietude for the future. Italy—whether in the Roman States or in Lombardy—is not so quiescent and contented with things as they are, as not to take the first opportunity of changing them. Poland is not yet reconciled to annihilation, and not so utterly devoid of hope and courage as to be unable to lift a hand for freedom when opportunity shall serve; and, lastly, Hungary is not so effectually crippled and beaten as to be unable to rise again and menace with destruction that Empire of Austria which was only saved this time because Russia was not engaged in other wars when her aid was implored. Such a war, though commenced as a war of conquest, would immediately resolve itself into a war of principles, in which all Europe would be forced to take part, and in which Russia would ultimately have to fight single-handed. For these and various other reasons we are inclined to believe that Russia will not carry her first threat into execution; but will content herself, after a little bluster, with the recall of her Ambassador, and the cessation of diplomatic relations with the Porte. Ambassadors are luxuries with which nations may sometimes dispense without any very alarming or even inconvenient consequences, as we have proved to the world in the case of Spain; and Turkey would be none the worse for the absence, for a short time, or for ever, of the usual representative of the Court of St. Petersburg at the Divan of Constantinople. But, while Turkey would be uninjured, the dignity of Russia would be appeased by such a consummation, and the Emperor would extricate himself from a false and perilous position with the least possible amount of damage to his character and his interests.

For the sake of humanity, we trust to see a strict alliance between Great Britain and France upon this subject. The peace of the world may be said to be in their hands. If they will use their friendly offices to prevent further ill-will, and display a firm determination, let the matter take what turn it may, not to suffer any armed attack upon the integrity and independence of their mutual ally, this storm may blow over. Should, however, the Emperor Nicholas, strong in the faith of his invincibility, flushed with conquest, and covetous of the prize which his race regard as their destined seat of empire, scorn the promptings of prudence, and involve Europe in war, the whole force of European justice and morality will be arrayed against him, as well as the armies of all the states of the west. In such a war not even his 700,000 men, and his immense resources, would save him from defeat. Let us hope, however, that his counsels are swayed by more wisdom, and that, having made a false step, he will retrace it with as little sacrifice to his own dignity as he can, but with as much haste as is consistent with justice.

A SCENE IN ROME.

(See the Illustration.)

The position of the French in Rome is, at present, of a very anomalous character.

"It is certain," says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "that the conduct of the French in the exercise of the bayonet, which is constantly practised by the light infantry on the Piazzas of the city, must be rather a painful reminiscence to those who have lost husbands, brothers, or sons, by French weapons whilst defending their native walls against foreign attack."

"It will, perhaps, be hardly credited, that a French General, at the head of between forty and fifty thousand men, should find difficulty in carrying any measure whatsoever, or that he should hesitate in putting into execution, at any rate, the direct and explicit orders which he receives from his own Government. And yet such is the case in this city. I can assure you, a week has not elapsed since Gen. Rostolan received positive instructions from the President of the French Republic, to publish his letter to Colonel Ney on the affairs of Rome, in the Roman papers. Up to the present moment no such publication has taken place. Such a disobedience to or neglect of orders can only arise from two sources—intimidation or corruption—the fear of offending the combined agents of Austrian, Russian, and Papal diplomacy, or a secret devotion to that party whose weapons are bribery, mystery, and deceit."

"The punishment awarded by the French authorities to those individuals convicted of having prohibited weapons in their possession is by no means severe, and contrasts very advantageously with the shooting and bastinadoing plan of the Austrians and Spaniards. A small fine and a month or two's imprisonment are usually considered to be a sufficient chastisement; but the restitution of fowling-pieces, which had begun, has been put a stop to, and sporting, of which the Romans are very fond, is virtually prohibited."

Our Artist at Rome has sketched an extraordinary scene which he recently witnessed in the streets of the Eternal City. A quarrel sprang up between some Trasteverini and some French soldiers, in which one of the latter was severely, if not mortally, wounded; though not before he had killed two of the Italians upon the spot, with his sabre. This strange incident may afford some idea of the relative position of the French and Italians in Rome, and of the fierce and revengeful spirit which is constantly disturbing the peace of the city.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY.—The establishment of the "Sisterhood" has been removed from the parish of Stoke Damerel to that of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. The two houses at the north-west corner of Wyndham-place are occupied temporarily, as it is said the Sisters have purchased or are in treaty for a piece of freehold land in one of the Five Fields, for the erection of a "Home." The appeals for pecuniary aid made by the Sisters and the Bishop of Exeter have been very successful, a capital stock exceeding £14,000 having been thus raised.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The re-assembling of the Legislative Assembly this week has restored Paris to somewhat of its wonted political vivacity. The first sitting after the vacation took place on Monday, unaccompanied either within doors or without by any of that feverish excitement which has hitherto characterised all the occasions of opening the Chambers since the Revolution of February. Everything passed off as quietly as business-like as if it were the opening of the Parliament in London.

From the day's proceedings, short as they were, however, we are furnished with a glimpse into the probable cost of the intervention at Rome. Government bills, accompanied by a few short explanations from Ministers, were laid on the table to authorize a credit to meet the expenses of the expedition to Rome. The aggregate amounted to 8,703,120f. Of this sum, the Minister of Foreign Affairs demanded 140,000f. for the expenses of extraordinary missions. The Minister of War demanded 6,617,920f., and the Minister of the Marine 1,945,000f., for expenses incurred in their several departments. Besides these measures, the Minister of the Finances presented a bill with respect to *patentes* and the stamps on commercial bills; and also a bill for the payment of the Dukes of Orleans' annuity, as fixed by the law of 1837.

A bill was also laid on the table by Napoleon Bonaparte, which has given rise to a great deal of discussion in the Paris Journals. It is as follows:—

"Considering that generosity, grandeur, and justice are the best auxiliaries to found and fortify the Republic; considering that reasons of state can no longer be interposed; considering that governments have never been saved by laws of proscription and violence; the undersigned proposes the following decree:—1st. The laws of the 10th of April, 1832, and of the 26th of May, 1848, which exile the family of the Bourbons, are abrogated. 2. The decree of the Constituent Assembly of the 27th of June, 1849, is revoked. The insurgents of June, transported without trial, shall be set at liberty."

M. Bonaparte, who identifies himself with the ultra-Republicans, is said to be actuated, in proposing this extraordinary measure, by a spirit of hostility and resentment towards his cousin, the President; and it is added that he is only the tool of the shrewd editor of the *Presse*, M. Girardin, in the matter. It has failed to enlist the favour of the Legitimists, who scout the idea of Henri de Bourbon being restored to France by an amnesty; to which they say he should only return as King.

The budget for 1850 has been printed. The expenses of the year, those of the sinking fund being maintained, will amount to 1,591,332,077 francs. The receipts are only estimated at 1,270,953,849 francs, being a deficit of about 320 millions.

On Tuesday the National Assembly elected its President, four Vice-Presidents, and six Secretaries. M. Dupin, having obtained 339 votes out of 479 votes, was proclaimed President of the Assembly until the 1st of January, 1850. M. Michel de Bourges, his competitor, obtained 107 votes. The four Vice-Presidents elected were Messrs. Baroche, by 339 votes, Daru by 338, Benoit d'Azy by 312, and Beaufort by 271. The six Secretaries returned were Messrs. Arnaud de l'Arle, Lacaze, Pupin, Heckeren, Berard, and Chapot.

M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior, deposited on the table a bill relative to the transportation to Algeria of the insurgents of June, sentenced to that penalty by the decree of the 27th of June, 1848, and now confined at Belle Isle. They are there to form special agricultural establishments, separated from the agricultural colonies founded in virtue of the decree of the 19th of September, 1848, and other similar establishments. The transported are to be subjected to the military laws, compelled to work on the establishment, and deprived of their political rights. Ten years after the promulgation of the present law the effects of the transportation are to cease. Three years after landing in Algeria, the individuals who should recommend themselves by their good conduct may obtain the temporary concession of a house and a lot of land; and, after another period of three years, that concession may become definitive. The wives and children of the transported desirous to join them are to be conveyed to Algeria at the public expense. A credit of 3,000,000 francs is to be opened in the war department for the execution of the present law.

A Council of Ministers was held on Monday at the Elysée. The difference between Turkey and Russia and Austria is stated to have been the chief subject of discussion.

A grand dinner was given on Monday by the President of the Republic to the Ministers, the President of the Assembly, and the members of the *Commission de Permanence*, on the occasion of the opening of the new session. It was remarked that after dinner M. Molé remained for a long time in conversation with M. Odilon Barrot, and the rumour consequently arose that the two great men agreed perfectly as to the policy to be followed out at Rome. This rumour is what the Parisians facetiously call a *canard*.

M. Guizot and M. Duchatel are expected in Paris about the end of November; and it is said that they have not abandoned the hope of being able to form a powerful monarchical party in the Assembly, although they themselves are not members.

M. Pierre Bonaparte has been sent on a temporary mission to Algeria. On Sunday and Monday night a dramatic piece, entitled "Rome," was produced at the Theatre of the Forte St. Martin. It represented the events which have taken place in the "Eternal City" antecedent to the foundation of the short-lived Republic; and the assassination of M. Rossi formed a leading incident of the plot. The mischief-makers of that tumultuous quarter of Paris profited by the circumstance to give expression to their revolutionary tendencies; and the feeling was carried to such a point, that, whenever the assassin of the unfortunate minister of Pope Pius IX. made his appearance, he was received with uproarious applause by a portion of the mob who crowded the galleries. *Pius IX.*, when brought upon the stage, was received with hisses and hooting; which the piece caused led the Government to suppress it, lest any disturbance might arise out of it.

The court-martial at Lyons has pronounced its sentence on the individuals implicated in the Vienne riots. Of the sixteen prisoners, five have been acquitted, and the remainder condemned to imprisonment for two years, one year, and eighteen months. Four have been sentenced by default, one to ten years', and three to twenty years' imprisonment.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—The Chamber of Deputies at Turin has passed a bill for raising a loan of 75,000,000 lire, to pay the war contribution to Austria.

Accounts from Genoa of the 27th ult. state that Garibaldi, not having been allowed to land at Tunis, whither he had been sent off by the Piedmontese Government, had been transferred to the Sardinian island of Madeleine, where he was treated with the greatest consideration.

ROME.—The irritation excited by the meagerness of the political concessions and amnesty made by the Pope in his recent manifesto, continued unabated at the latest dates from Rome.

The Italian journals that are at liberty to speak out, declare that if the manifesto is to be considered at present as the definitive settlement of the Roman question, that question, like all other European ones, will be but adjourned. The French military authority merely awaits orders from Paris, while disapproving *de facto* the measures ordered by the Papal Government.

The persons excluded from the Papal amnesty are as follows:—Members of the Provisional Government, 9; members of the Constitutional Assembly, 200; triumvirs and ministers (Mazzini excepted, who is not a Roman), 12; commanders of different corps, 14; persons amnestied in 1846, and especially excluded by the present amnesty, 6000; officials under prosecution, 4000; the corps of gendarmes now dissolved, 3000; total, 13,235.

Count Wimpffen, the Civil and Military Governor of all the provinces of the Pontifical states occupied by the Austrian troops, has arrived at Bologna. The Marshal had remained for some time at Pisa for the recovery of his health.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

There is little or no news from Vienna this week, except that of the surrender of the fortress of Comorn. The negotiations, which had been again renewed, were broken off on the 26th ult., when Klapka held an interview with General Nugent, and proposed to surrender on condition of a general amnesty to all parties, civil and military, the recognition of Kossuth's notes, and the reinstatement of the rebel officers in the Imperial army without loss of rank. It was declared that unless these terms were granted the garrison would hold out to the last, and, if necessary, blow up the fortress. Those terms were refused, and preparations were made for what was hoped would be a final attack. The next intelligence we have is the surrender of the fortress; but no details are given. The announcement was made by telegraph, at Vienna, on the 28th ult.

TURKEY.

Matters look threatening in the East. The latest intelligence from Constantinople is to the 19th ult., and it states that the Ambassadors of Russia and Austria at that capital (M. de Tifto and Count de Sturmer) had broken off all diplomatic relations with the Porte, on account of the refusal of the Sultan's Government to deliver up Kossuth, Dembinski, and the other Hungarian and Polish refugees in Turkey, to the vengeance of the Czar and the Emperor. Prince Radzivill, the special envoy sent from the Czar for the purpose, had threatened war if the refusal were persisted in; but the Sultan and his Cabinet remained firm. The Prince had, at the same time, the indecency to declare that it was the intention of the Czar to have every one of the Polish and Hungarian fugitives now in Turkey hanged the instant they fall into his hands.

In the council held on the subject, the Sheik-ul-Islam, or Chief of Religion, declared that to give up these poor refugees would be a violation of one of the first principles of the Mussulman religion, which ordains that the followers of Mahomet shall give hospitality and protection to all who are in misfortune, without distinction of creed or country. In the interview which Prince Radzivill had with the Sultan, his Majesty did not disguise the indignation he felt at the demand of the Czar, and at the overbearing tone in which it was made.

The English and French Ambassadors, Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupick, strongly support the Divan in its humane and just decision. Meanwhile, Kossuth, Dembinski, Massaros, Bem, Guyon, Perez, and some 200 of the principal officers of the Hungarian army, are said to be on their way to Constantinople, from Widdin, with English passports, for the purpose of being sent on to London.

The Sultan had dispatched a messenger to Bucharest with an autograph letter, in answer to that of the Czar, with certain instructions to Faud Effendi, who was commanded to set off immediately for St. Petersburg, and to seek a personal interview with the Emperor. The reply of the Emperors of Russia and Austria may be expected in three or four weeks. Meanwhile, the Turkish Government is preparing for the worst by placing the army and the navy in the most effective condition, so as to be ready for active service at a few hours' notice.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 19th ult. have arrived this week by the Royal mail steamship *Niagara*. The prominent feature in the intelligence thus

brought is the unexpected announcement, that, in consequence of an impudent letter received by the Government at Washington from the French Minister there, M. Pouzin, relative to compensation for losses in the Mexican war, estimated at one or two million dollars, and which letter has been approved of by the authorities in Paris, the French Minister at Washington has received his passport from the American Government. The affair had created considerable sensation amongst the political and commercial classes.

The prospects for the Cabinet in the next session were brightening. The firm friends to his view. The President's determination with regard to the tariff, expressed to the Pittsburgh manufacturers on his recent visit, has given much satisfaction generally to the mercantile portion of the citizens. He expressed his belief, on that occasion, that "there were some articles which absolutely required protection, and that protection such as would ensure permanency to the system."

It was stated that, in the next session of Congress, a new tariff would be introduced, in accordance with the President's views.

The European political news brought out by the *Europe* had caused much depression; the hopes entertained of Kossuth, Bem, and Dembinski holding out against Russia and Austria having dissipated, and the fall of Venice—the last stronghold of revolution—having taken place. A great national union, to embrace the refugees of all countries, and to create in America the germ of a future European revolution, is amongst the late propositions of the New York press.

The time for receiving proposals for constructing the Panama Railroad, which had been extended, expired on the 15th September. The company had the several tenders under consideration.

A great deal of interest was attached by the people of South Carolina to a proposal made by a wealthy company in Liverpool for the establishment of a line of steam-ships between that port and Charleston. The project met with much encouragement, particularly from that portion of the community interested in the cotton trade.

The state of the railroad interest throughout the States was beginning to create much alarm amongst the shareholders. If the revelations stated to have been made are true, those who have capital invested in this department are even in a worse plight than English shareholders. It seems that, in some instances, 20 per cent. have been paid for money borrowed to enable directors to divide 6 per cent. amongst the stockholders.

On many lines, however, the profits are so good as to enable the directors to announce a reduced rate of fares, to commence the 15th October.

The Mormon emigration in the direction of the Great Salt Lake was said to be larger than ever. Several hundred wagons passed Council Bluff, by the latest accounts, on their way across the plains. The Mormon votes are now looked upon as of considerable influence. In the Nauvoo district in Iowa, they voted to a man for the Locofoco candidates. In Monroe district, in Iowa, they voted to a man for the Whigs. The cholera was almost extinct.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Accounts to the 25th of August state that great excitement prevailed at Grey Town, in consequence of a threatened attack on that city by General Munoz, for the purpose of rehoisting the Nicaraguan flag. Intercourse from the interior had been stopped by the Nicaraguans.

Cholera continued free from cholera, but it still prevailed among the Americans who were located at Panama, awaiting the means of transit to California. The steamer *California* arrived at Panama on the 25th ult., in 21 days from San Francisco, bringing 51 passengers and about 500,000 dollars in gold.

CALIFORNIA.

The latest news from California is to the 2nd of August. The accounts confirm the truth of the statements made with regard to the prolific character of the mines, but they tell us also of toll, of sickness, and of suffering.

On the subject of "law and order," it appears that a set of ruffians had for some time, under a pretence of opposition to foreigners, committed many aggressions against those who had repaired to San Francisco. They were banded under the name of "Hounds." A check had, however, been put to their lawless career by the firmness of the residents, who had some twenty of those miscreants arrested for a brutal attack upon the Chilian camp, in which they had robbed, maltreated, and murdered several of the unoffending Chilians. They had been brought to trial, and having been convicted, had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with hard labour. They were for the present confined in an American ship of war lying in the harbour.

Considerable alarm had prevailed in San Francisco, in consequence of a riot which took place on the 16th of July. Seventeen men were arrested, and tried before the Alcalde and two gentlemen selected by the people, on charges of robbery and attempts to commit murder. The ringleaders were convicted, and sentenced to hard labour in such penitentiary as the Governor may direct, with fines of from 250 dollars to 1000 dollars each.

A correspondent of the *Times* at San Francisco, mentions that "Some unusually large specimens of gold have lately been brought to San Francisco from the mines. One large lump, weighing 14*1/2* lb. troy, was bought for 3560 dollars on account of the house of Barron, Forbes, and Co., of Mexico, and is said to be intended as a present to her Majesty Queen Victoria. This is an irregular-shaped slab, one side of which is all pure gold, and the other side quartz, weighing about one-third of the whole, streaked with lines of fine gold: its length is 6*1/2* inches, breadth 5*1/2* inches. Another specimen was raffled two days ago for 1500 dollars: it weighed 7*1/2* lb. 10 oz. troy of pure gold. Its intrinsic value is less than this; but all the large lumps sell high as curiosities. Both those lumps were dug in the 'Stalnails diggings,' on the San Joaquin, the section in which the largest lumps are found."

CANADA.

There is nothing of political importance in the accounts from Canada or the British possessions.

Some lingering cases of cholera were still reported, but all alarm regarding its ravages had ceased.

WEST INDIES.

We have accounts this week from the islands by means of an extraordinary quick passage made by the *Medway*—(six days and a half before the mails were due).

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen and Prince, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Miss Dawson, Maid of Honour; Sir George Grey, Sir James Clark, the Hon. Colonel Gordon, and Mr. Birch, arrived at Osborne about half-past five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and were received by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton; Major-General Wemyss, Esquerry in waiting; Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Groom in Waiting; and the Master of the Household.

The Queen and Prince, Sir G. Grey, and the members of the Royal household, attended divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Rev. T. Protheroe, chaplain to his Royal Highness at Osborne, officiated.

During the present week the hospitalities of the Court have been confined to the members of the household. The inclemency of the weather has prevented the Queen and the Prince from taking their accustomed early walks and drives.

Sir George Grey, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, and Sir James Clark, left Osborne on Monday, for London.

The Countess of Mount Edgcumbe has left Osborne for London. The Hon. Miss Kerr arrived at Osborne on Tuesday, to resume her duties as maid of honour. Colonel Seymour has relieved Colonel Gordon as Esquerry in waiting to the Prince.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert are expected shortly to visit her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Tunbridge Wells.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council at Osborne this day (Saturday).

His Royal Highness the Duke Alexander of Wirtemberg and the Prince Philip of Wirtemberg arrived at Osborne, on Wednesday, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived in town on Tuesday from Heaton Hall, the seat of the Earl of Wilton, near Manchester. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz are still at Heaton, but are expected to arrive at the cottage at Kew this day (Saturday).

Her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, accompanied by the Princesses Anne and Amelia, and attended by their suite, arrived in town on Saturday morning last. Their Serene Highnesses immediately proceeded to Bentley Priory, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President of the Council) arrived in town on Thursday from the north.

Lord and Lady Stanley have returned to Knowsley from visiting his Lordship's estates in Ireland.

Lord Dinton, who has been suffering from severe indisposition, is much better.

Lady Macdonald was safely delivered of a son, at the British Hotel, Edinburgh, on Tuesday last.

His Excellency the Marquis de Lisboa has returned to the Brazilian Legation, from Paris.

His Excellency Lord Howard de Walden, the British Minister at the Belgian Court, has arrived in town from Brussels.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint Edwin Saunders, Esq., George-street, Hanover-square, to be surgeon-dentist in ordinary to his Royal Highness, in the room of Mr. Nasmyth, deceased.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Term commences on the 10th of October. The different Colleges and Halls will meet on the following days—Magdalen College, Oct. 7; St. Edmund Hall, Oct. 12; Balliol, Exeter, Lincoln, Christ Church, Trinity, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, Oct. 13; University, Queen's, St. Albans Hall, Oct. 14; Magdalen Hall, Oct. 19; Merton, Oriel, New, Brasenose, Corpus, St. John's, Jesus, St. Mary Hall, New Inn Hall, Oct. 20; All Souls, Oct. 23.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.—The Bishop of Lincoln, who is, *ex officio*, visitor of Lincoln College, has appointed Mr. Richard Weston Ogle, B.A., Exhibitioner of Lincoln, to be a Fellow of the same society, in the room of the Rev. C. J. Mereditch, B.D., who has been promoted to the Rectory of Waddington, Lincolnshire. Mr. Ogle is the son of Dr. Ogle, Clinical Professor.

CAMBRIDGE.

RESIGNATION OF THE LUCASIAN PROFESSOR.—The President of Queen's College, Dr. King, has placed in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor his resignation of the above office, which he has held since 1839. The professorship was founded (for the encouragement of mathematics) in 1663, by Henry Lucas, M.P. for the University, and endowed with an estate in Bedfordshire, of the value of about £100 per annum. The electors are the Vice-Chancellor and all the masters of colleges. Notice has been issued by the Vice-Chancellor that Dr. King's successor will be chosen on the 23rd instant.

CONGREGATIONS.—There will be congregations on the following days of the ensuing Michaelmas Term:—Wednesday, Oct. 10, at ten; Wednesday, Oct. 17, at eleven; Wednesday, Oct. 24, at eleven; Saturday, Nov. 10, at eleven; Wednesday, Nov. 21, at eleven; Wednesday, Dec. 5, at eleven; and Dec. 16 (end of Term), at ten.

The following gentlemen have been elected preachers for the academic year 1849-50:—October—The Rev. the Hulsean Lecturer; November—The Rev. J. Blunt, B.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity; December—The Rev. Theyre T. Smith, Queen's College, Vicar of Wymondham; January—The Rev. F. W. Collison, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College; February—The Rev. J. A. Jeremie, M.A., Trinity College, Sub-dean of Lincoln; March—The Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., St. Catherine Hall, Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell; April—The Rev. the Hulsean Lecturer; May—The Rev. W. Selwyn, M.A., Trinity College, Vicar of Melbourne.

PREFERRMENTS.—Rev. R. G. Chalk to Wilden R., Beds, dio. Ely; £250, with residence; patron, Duke of Bedford. Rev. H. Haines, B.A., of Exeter College, to Delamere C., Cheshire, dio. Chester; patron, the Crown. Rev. T. H. Chope, B.A., of Worcester College, to the P. C. of Holy Trinity, Ulverston, Lancashire, dio. Chester; £143, without residence; patron, T. R. G. Braddell, Esq. Venerable Archdeacon Jennings, D.D., F.R.S., to F. C. of St. James's Chapel, Marylebone; £350; patron, the Crown. Rev. W. Greenham, B.A., of Magdalene Hall, to Norley P. C., Cheshire, dio. Chester; patron, S. Woodhouse, Esq. Rev. W. H. Boothby to Hawkesbury V., Gloucestershire, dio. Gloucester and Bristol, vacant by resignation of Rev. H. Randolph; value £300, with residence; patron, Earl of Liverpool. Rev. O. L. Humphreys, to Llandaff R., Denbighshire, dio. St. Asaph; £110, with residence; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. Rev. W. J. Alban, to the Vicarage of Mevagissey, Cornwall; dio. Exeter; £168, with residence; patron, John Benbow, Esq., M.P.; Rev. F. Carlyon, resigned. Rev. Forbes Smith, B.A., to Aston Botterell R., Salop, Hereford; value £367, with residence; patron, Duke of Cleveland.

ORDINATION.—The Bishop of London held an Ordination on Saturday at Fulham. Mr. Thomas Maxwell and Mr. George Nichol, both of the Churh Missionary College, at Islington, were presented to the Right Reverend Prelate by the Rev. William Gibson Humphrey, M.A., his lordship's chaplain, with the customary assurance that he had examined them, and found them meet for the priestly office to which they sought to be admitted. His Lordship put several questions to the candidates, who were afterwards duly admitted into the priesthood. Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Nichol are coloured gentlemen, natives of Africa.

SEE OF NORWICH.—The Queen has been pleased to order a *conge d'éte* to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Norwich to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of Dr. Edward Stanley, late Bishop thereof; and her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Very Rev. Dr. Samuel Hinds, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, to be chosen by the said Dean and Chapter of Norwich Bishop of the said see of Norwich.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday the usual annual meeting (the 23rd) for the distribution of prizes and other business took place at Queen's College. The inaugural address was delivered by the Rev. Horace Gray, Prebendary of Wells, who has been recently nominated Warden of the College, the first appointment of the kind made since the college was established. The Warneford prize, a gold medal and £15 in money, was awarded to Mr. Joseph Stead, for an essay on the general anatomy of the brain, with a view to exemplify the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed in Holy Writ. The second prize, a gold medal and £10, was awarded to Mr. T. Mills. For Anatomy and Surgery, the two medals were awarded to Mr. W. J. Moore. For Materia Medica, Mr. Hill and Mr. Russell obtained the prizes. Chemistry—Mr. Fryer, of Fulford, Gloucestershire, medal and certificate. Practice of Physic—Mr. Freer and Mr. Darwin. Midwifery—Mr. T. Lowe, Birmingham (medal). Botany—Mr. T. Wilkinson (medal) and Mr. Spark. Forensic Medicine—Mr. T. Lowe. Theology—Mr. Banks. Classics and Drawing—Mr. Franks.

The Rev. Arthur P. Stanley, Fellow of University College, Oxford, second son of the late Bishop of Oxford, was offered the Deanship of Carlisle, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Hinds to the see of Norwich. In offering him the appointment, Lord John Russell intimated that it was not only in compliment to his own talents, but in respectful memory of the worth of his late father. The rev. gentleman declined the preferment.

EXTENSION OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—Hitherto money orders could only be granted and paid at post towns. The Postmaster-General has now decided on extending the benefits of the money order system to villages. On and from October 1, money orders will be drawn and paid at the following offices:—Blyth, Northumberland; Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire; Brewood, Staffordshire; Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire; Beaminster, Somersetshire; Church Stretton, Shropshire; Castle Donington, Leicestershire; Colsterworth, Lincolnshire; Clevedon, Somersetshire; Fishguard, Pembrokeshire; Framlingham, Suffolk; Halesowen, Shropshire; Holmfirth, Yorkshire; Sidney, Gloucestershire; Melbourne, Derbyshire; Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire; Needham Market, Suffolk; Olney, Buckinghamshire; Old Swan, Lancashire; Portland, Dorsetshire; Rothbury, Northumberland; Soham, Cambridgeshire; Shefford, Bedfordshire; Swanage, Dorsetshire; Wooler, Northumberland; Winchcombe, Gloucestershire.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, BART.

This gentleman, a member of the eminent banking firm of Scott and Co., of Cavendish-square, died at Amiens on the 30th ult., in the 78th year of his age. He was the only son of the late Sir Claude Scott, Bart., of Lycet Minster, Dorsetshire, by Martha his wife, only child of John Eyre, Esq., of Stepney, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his father in 1830. He married, 4th February, 1796, Anne, only surviving child of John Ommaney, Esq., of Bloomsbury-square, and has left two sons and as many daughters; the former are the present Sir Claude Edward Scott, Bart., and Samuel Scott, Esq.

GEORGE HENRY WARD, ESQ., OF NORTHWOOD PARK, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The decease of this gentleman, a very considerable landed proprietor, occurred on the 27th ult., after a lingering illness, in his 66th year. He was eldest son of the late George Ward, Esq., of Northwood-park, a merchant of great eminence in the city of London, by his wife, Miss Mary Woodfall, brother of Mr. William Ward, formerly M.P. for London, and nephew of the late distinguished writer, Robert Plumer Ward, the author of "Tremaine." Mr. G. H. Ward married Mary, daughter of Dr. Saunders, but had no issue. His extensive estates, situated in the Isle of Wight and on the borders of Sussex, devolve on his nephew, the Rev. George William Ward, the proceedings against whom at Oxford, and his secession from the Church, are doubtless in the memory of our readers.

SIR WILLIAM PATERSON, K.C.H.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PATERSON, the son of Lieutenant-General William Paterson, entered the army in 1786, as an ensign in the 57th Foot, and soon afterwards joined the 21st. He rose, during his very gallant career, through the different gradations of rank, becoming a Major-General in 1819, and a Lieutenant-General in 1837. Sir William Paterson saw much arduous and glorious service. He was with the 21st Regiment at the reduction of the French West Indies, under Sir Charles Grey. He was employed in Sicily in 1810, and commanded a brigade at the reduction of Genoa. He subsequently proceeded, with the same brigade, to the Chesapeake, and was present at the battles of Bladensburg and Baltimore.

In the attack on the American lines before New Orleans, while gallantly leading his old corps, the 21st, he was severely wounded in the shoulder and the knee. By the latter wound he was lame for life, and consequently obliged to resign further active service. On his return to England, the Duke of York appointed him Captain of Carlsbrook Castle, an office he held till his death. He was knighted, and made a K.C.H., in 1832. In the published memoirs of the 21st, it is said of Sir William Paterson that no officer of his rank ever passed through the ordeal of a regimental command more universally beloved and respected by all ranks than he did. Sir William died at Brighton on the 26th ult., aged 82.

THE HON. SPENCER MILDAY ST. JOHN.

This gentleman, connected with the East India Company's Service from an early age, died at Cawnpore, Bengal, on the 20th August. He was born in 1822, the second son of the present Viscount Bolingbroke, by Maria his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Milday, Bart. He married, 1st February, 1842, Dora, only daughter of the late Captain Clutterbuck, of the 59th Regiment, and has left issue. The deceased was great-great-nephew of Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke, the famous statesman and orator of the reign of Queen Anne.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN (IRELAND).—Sept. 28: Half-yearly meeting: Dublin: Mr. J. Ennis in the chair.—There has been, comparatively, an increase of traffic corresponding with the additional mileage opened from Down to Mullingar. The contract for the locomotive department was satisfactory; and the permanent way is in an efficient condition. The loan of £500,000, at 3½ per cent. per annum for the first ten years, and afterwards 1½ per cent. per annum in discharge of the principal, is regarded as of the greatest benefit to the company. Contracts for the line from Dublin to Athlone have been adopted. The chairman spoke of the great support they had received from the Lord-Lieutenant, and of the probability of Galway being a packet station for the American boats from Halifax. The landowners had come to fair terms. He declared that the board had no intention of issuing preference shares. Every effort had been adopted to get in the arrears. The report was adopted, amid expressions of confidence from the proprietors in the direction.

ULSTER.—Sept. 26: Half-yearly meeting: Belfast: Mr. Allen in the chair.—The report, which was abridged last week, was adopted. The chairman said the opening of the Ballymena had not affected their line. The general distress had diminished their receipts. The dividend of 13s. was declared: the election of the directors was proceeded with; and a motion against Sunday trains fell to the ground for want of a second.

IRISH SOUTH-EASTERN.—Sept. 28: Half-yearly meeting: Dublin: Mr. J. E. Redmond in the chair.—The Act reducing the capital had received Parliamentary sanction. The undertaking had been limited to the portion between Carlow and Kilkenny; and the liability of each share is reduced from £20 to £12. The amount of assistance due from the Great Southern and Western is relied upon. The completion of the line to Kilkenny depends on the funds provided. By the cordial co-operation of the Great Southern and Western the line will speedily, it is hoped, be completed; that company being under obligation to furnish £25,000.

The shareholders of the GLASGOW, AIRDRIE, and MONKLANDS have sanctioned the application to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for a dissolution of the company. A committee of inquiry has also been appointed.

The report of the GENERAL TERMINUS and GLASGOW HARBOUR states the total cost of the works, &c. at £81,632. The present value of the surplus land of the company is £205,999; and, deducting the purchase-money, &c., gives for the estimated value of surplus land, over and above cost, the sum of £155,473. A dividend of 4 per cent. per annum is paid for the half-year. The working of the line, &c. appears to give satisfaction.

THE STIRLING and DUNFERMLINE will, in all probability, be opened in three months from Dunfermline to Alloa. The portion to Oakley has been ready some time. An action had been commenced in the Scotch Courts against the Edinburgh and Glasgow, for the fulfilment of the lease which they rejected. There are arrears of £23,000, in which the Edinburgh and Northern are implicated.

The EAST of FIFE is to be dissolved, and the directors will, accordingly, apply to Parliament next session.

The line of the EDINBURGH and BATHGATE will be shortly ready. The bill for the complete amalgamation with the Edinburgh and Glasgow is to be prosecuted next year. The delay in opening is attributed to the contractors of the Bathgate and Houston contracts. Three-fifths of the main line will, for the present, be laid with double rails.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the landowners and the harbour trustees of Borrowstounness, for the Slamanian extension of the MONKLANDS; the sum of £40,000 is to be raised by the issue of new shares at a guaranteed five per cent.

There being an insufficient attendance at the intended half-yearly meeting of the GLASGOW, KILMARNOCK, and ARDOROSSAN, no proceedings were transacted. The Earl of Eglinton promised to forward the appointment of a committee of investigation.

The adjourned meeting of the SOUTH WALES was further adjourned from the 2d inst. to Nov. 14, as the committee of investigation were not prepared with their report.

A meeting for the promotion of the SHREWSBURY and HEREFORD took place at Ludlow on the 28th inst. The line would cost about £430,000.

The new cylinder in the hydraulic press at the BRITANNIA BRIDGE was at work on the 1st inst. Its strength and action are highly spoken of.

The new system of railway assurance for passengers, which has been allowed on the LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN, EASTERN COUNTIES, and SOUTH-WESTERN, is to be introduced on to the GREAT WESTERN on the 8th inst.

ERRATUM.—We should have stated last week that the majority of shareholders of the EDINBURGH, PERTH, and DUNDEE was in favour of, and not against, the running of Sunday trains.

A NOTICE has been issued by the emigration commissioners, offering advantages to small capitalists and persons above the labouring class, who may desire to settle in Van Diemen's Land, the supply of unskilled labour being already redundant in that colony. Deposits are to be received in sums of not less than £100, for which are to be granted 100 acres of land, two cabin, or four intermediate, or five steerage passages, together with assistance towards the clearing of the land and the erection of a house of the value in labour and materials of £50, the latter regulation being in accordance with a suggestion made some time back, if we remember rightly, by Mr. Sidney, to mitigate the difficulties of a first settlement. To insure that the emigrants shall be possessed of sufficient means to support themselves until they can live on the produce of their own land, £20 is to be deposited for each, which will be returned on arrival at the colony. It is likewise added—"In the event of a considerable number of emigrants proceeding to the colony together, the Lieutenant-Governor would be instructed to make arrangements for preparing a sufficient quantity of land to enable them to settle in a body, and for constructing their houses near each other. And if such a body were accompanied by their clergyman, a free passage would be provided for him, and assistance would likewise be given them, calculated with reference to their private contributions towards the erection of a place of worship, and of a school. And, further, the privileges in respect to passages would in such a case be extended to the older members of their family who might be able and willing to accompany them."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Admiralty have this week directed an inquiry to be made as to the number of unemployed seamen in the port of Liverpool, and also what proportion of them have been in her Majesty's service.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

A LETTER was received on Friday week at the *John O'Groats Journal* office, from Kirkwall, announcing the arrival there of Captain Paterson, of the *Jane*, of Newcastle, and Captain Lee, of the *Prince of Wales*, of Hull (both vessels having been wrecked at Davis's Straits), with thirty men, brought by a Danish vessel Captain Paterson had in his possession a sealed bottle with some documents from Sir John Franklin, addressed to the Admiralty, and picked up by the natives. This bottle, or more correctly cylinder, was promptly forwarded to the Admiralty; and, as public curiosity might be expected to be highly excited as to its contents, the Admiralty lost no time in issuing the annexed notice, by which, unhappily, nothing further is learnt of the missing expedition:

"SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—The cylinder picked up and sent to the Admiralty only contained information to the 30th June, 1845, from Sir John Franklin's ships, which had been heard of subsequent to that date.

"Admiralty, October 2, 1849."

On Thursday the Admiralty issued the following document:

"Admiralty, October 4, 1849.

"From communications made this day to the Lords of the Admiralty, by the editor of the *Mercantile and Shipping Gazette*, evening newspaper, some hopes are entertained that the news brought by Captain Parker, of the *TrueLove*, arrived at Hull, from Davis's Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ships having been seen by the natives as late as March last, beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, is not without foundation. From the same source reports have been received that Sir James Ross's ships are on the south of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe. This hope is somewhat strengthened by a telegraphic message the Admiralty since received from the Mayor of Hull, where the *TrueLove* arrived last night."

A strange account of the psychological power of clairvoyance, in association with the fate of Sir John Franklin, is related by a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, who relates that a woman at Bolton, being "cast into a mesmeric state, asserted positively that Sir John Franklin is still alive, and now comparatively well. He has undergone great hardships, but has overcome them, and is in good hope of getting to England in nine months and a half. Provided no unforeseen accident occurs. The difference between the apparent time where he is and at Bolton is nearly six hours, indicating a difference of longitude of from 85 deg. to 90 deg. And afterwards, when asked, being still in the mesmeric state, to endeavour to point on the map where he is, she put her finger on the north-west side of Hudson's Bay, which is not very far from this longitude, though the map, being on a very small scale, and very inconveniently bound up in a volume of the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' and required by her to be rested on her head, not held to her eyes, and thus reversed, no very precise indication could be obtained.

"As she is perfectly uninstructed, and unable even to read or write, it seems scarcely possible to suppose that she can know anything of maps whatever; and, further, the indication thus obtained, both by difference of time and her pointing on the map, took the bystanders quite by surprise. They had not the least idea of looking for Sir John in this direction. And yet if his ship had been wrecked or abandoned on the west coast of Boothia or towards Victoria Land, it is possible, though it may appear to us at present unlikely, that he may have tried to return to the eastward inside of Boothia, which, when he departed, was supposed to be an island. And if he has succeeded in overcoming the very great difficulties which must have attended such a route, this is precisely the direction in which he would appear. And, further, if he got this length too late in the season to save the Hudson's Bay Company's autumn ship, his own impression would naturally be that he would be detained till



AUSTRIAN RECRUITS FOR THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

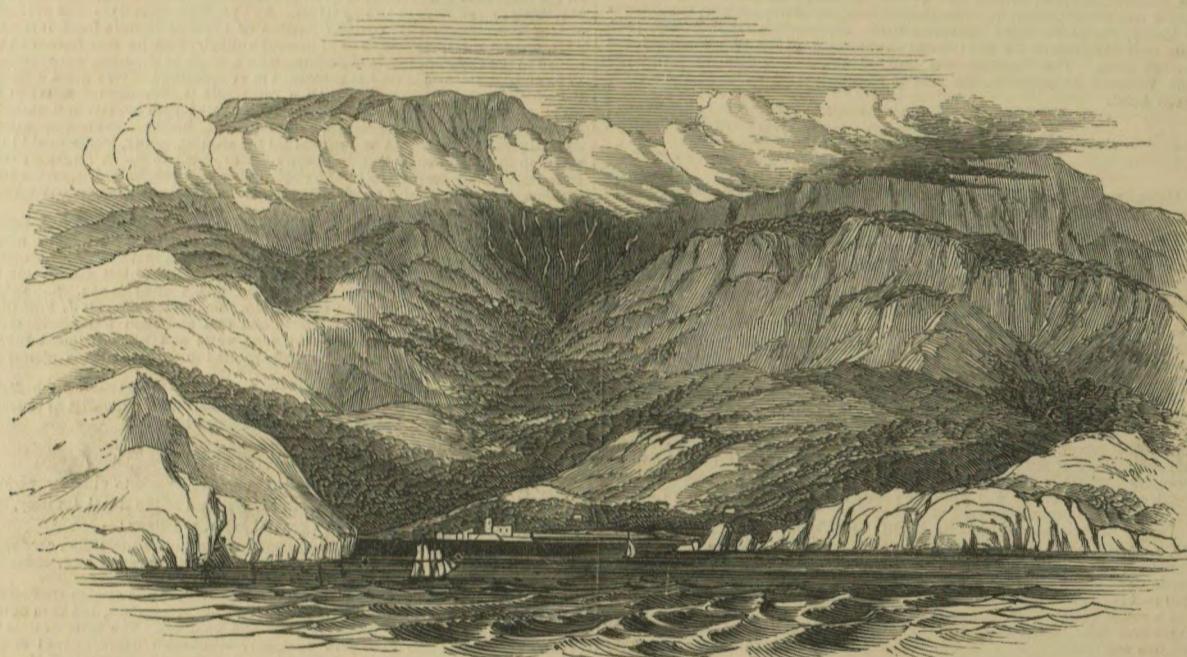
THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

(From our own Correspondent at Scutari.)

THE War in Hungary appears to have been so fatal to the Imperial Austrian armies, that the Government is obliged to resort to fresh levies in all parts of its unwilling territory. In some parts, still obedient to the Emperor, the peasantry have refused to be enlisted, asking, "Who is to garner in their harvest and till their fields?" In others—within reach of the troops concentrated to defend Vienna—the conscripts are forcibly forwarded to their *dépôts* tied two and two together. Nothing can exhibit a more wretched and dejected appearance than these pitiable objects despatched into that insatiable Hungary, by

waggon-loads, like our sheep and cattle. Sir John Falstaff's troop would have shone beside some of these batches. Mostly very young—some mere boys—they are of all sizes, and of all complexions of sickness, indicating either that the districts made to obey have been cruelly exhausted, or that the recruits are suffering from neglect and hunger. They look as if the recruiting sergeant had only caught those who were too sick to run away.

The preceding Sketch I have taken on the Gloggnitz Railway. On the right is a wounded Austrian officer going to the baths. The wife is obliged to drag both their children, whilst the stout Styrian wench carries all their household furniture and worldly gear.



CASTLE OF BUDNA AND MONTENEGRON, FROM THE ADRIATIC.

Perhaps the most remarkable people in this part of the world are the Montenegrins, the Circassians of Europe, a Slavonic people, inhabiting, from very remote times, in perfect independence, the district of the Montenegro, or Black Mountain, which extends between the Austrian and Turkish territories. Their government is a kind of Theocratic Republic, the chief authority being possessed by their *Vladika*, or Bishop. Always at deadly feud with the Albanians, from whom the lake of Scutari divides them, they are frequently at war with both Austria and Turkey. When on more peaceable terms with these countries, they come down occasionally to trade in Cattaro and Scodra. Of all the lawless inhabitants of Albania, these are the most fierce and lawless. Their *Vladika* (a sort of Friar Tuck, who is described as "standing six feet three," and whose dwelling has alternately been decorated with the heads of the Ottoman *nizam* and the Austrian grenadier) has recently lost some of his popularity, on account of his subserviency to Russia, from whose Government he receives an annual subsidy. An attempt was made upon his life, and the betrothed of his sister was killed in the affray. The conspirators were finally obliged to take refuge in Scutari, and foremost in the accompanying Sketch are portrayed two of the assassins; on the opposite side of the



MONTENEGRIN REFUGEES IN SCUTARI.

picture is an Albanian woman, and in the centre are two Turkish women.

The second, or middle Sketch, gives a view in this singular country, Montenegro, or Montenero, "the black mountain," so called on account of the dark forests which cover its sides. The portion represented is in the district of Budna, on the coast of the Adriatic Sea, which washes the walls of the Castle.

ST. STEPHAN'S OATH.

(FROM THE GERMAN OF COUNT AUERNSPERG.)

HARK! the bells of Weissenburg ring silvery thro' the morning air; Now again the peal is silent; they have crown'd a Monarch there. See! he comes from the cathedral: rich his robes with gold and gem; In his hand the sword of empire, on his head the diadem.

Angels wrought that crown of splendour (so the pious legend says), Of the ruby's crimson radiance—of the diamond's starry rays; But a common smith at Debshau, working at his daily trade, Smote with hammer on the anvil, till he forged that battle blade.

The long procession passes forth, to where a rising hill is spread, With carpets colour'd of the hues the nation loves—green, white, and red; There the aged Chancellor waiteth, bearing gravely in his hand The CHARTER which the new-crown'd Monarch gives that day to state and land.

Round him gather'd in a circle stands thy people, HUNGARY! Warriors stern and bearded Magnates, all the nation's chivalry; Bishops with the ring and crosier, Priest and Abbot, all are there, With the Empire's Standard-bearer—free the banner waves and fair.

Proudly up the hill advancing rides the King, that nation's Lord, And east and west, and north and south, he waves aloft his battle sword; Then standing still a minute's space, as statues in a temple stand, He lifts tow'rds the arch of Heaven before them all his naked hand.

"Hail! my people! Hail, and listen! From my Chancellor's hand receive The Charter that your Monarch gives you; 'tis a gift of love, believe. With will unforced and heart in freedom, freedom I on all bestow, And that law, to which obedient, I, its first of subjects, bow.

"I swear by yon eternal Heaven, that e'en in storm its blessing brings; I swear it by my own true heart, where e'en with wrath affection springs— Not always is a Prince a sage—by charters guided, ne'er a fool!

"I swear by Heaven, I'll keep that charter ever sacred, whole and true; Never by my fancy change it, or interpret it anew; Never of that stately fabric will I touch a single stone, Lest, so touch'd, the glorious structure, should be sapp'd and overthrown.

"God forbid I e'er should lead you to the sanguined battle plain, In conflict that would make our weapons like the savage hand of Cain! Our shield is bright, and never let a drop of brother's blood be there; No fountain's source, no falling tears, can ever wash it white and fair.

"I swear to keep unstain'd, unsoil'd, the honour of our land and race! Bright as a warrior keeps his arms, pure as a priest the holy place! A nation's welfare is the plain where Plenty pours its corn and wine, Its Honour is the azure dome where stars in golden glory shine.

"I swear to counsel wise and just a willing heart and ear to bend; I ne'er will check the freeborn word, though poor and weak the counsel lend: Not always where men most expect them, in the Royal garden's bound, But on the wild and lonely heath, the fairest roses oft are found.

"Wisely will I use your treasure, none to waste and much to spare, For the widow's tear bedews it, and the peasant's sweat is there; How can a King 'mid song and mirth rejoice to see the goblet pass When he has thrown his brightest pearl, his people's love, into the glass?

"To be the father of that people, now and evermore, I swear; Nor think my heart too small for those who yet may claim a refuge there: A father's heart is rich in love; and doubly great and doubly warm, Whene'er he opens to embrace them, clasping all, a father's arm!"

The gentle summer breeze soon died, that heard the Monarch's oath that day: And o'er that little grass-clad hill long centuries have roll'd away; Those iron ranks of bearded men, the bulwarks of a nation's trust, Are seen no more—long, long ago, they sank to ashes and to dust.

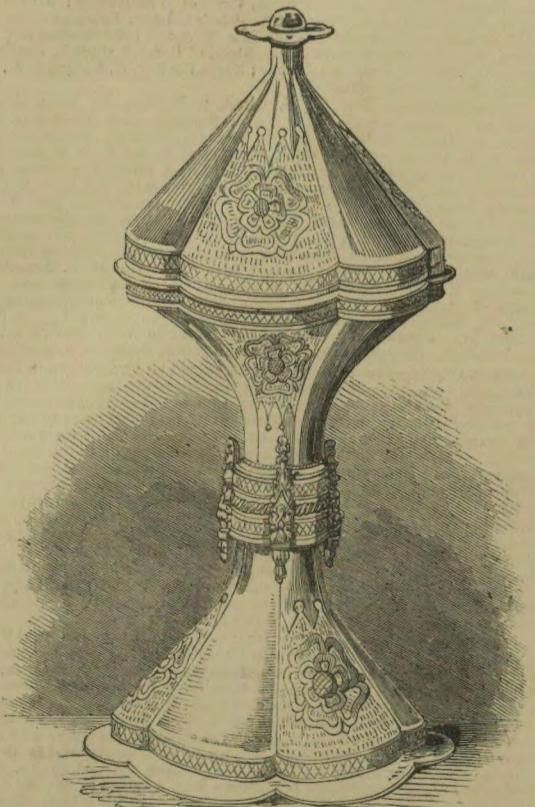
But still at Ofen* they preserve King Stephan's Mantle, Crown, and Sword; Arm'd sentries o'er the reliques keep, within the Castle, watch and ward: And still, when they a King instal, sword, robe, and crown are worn again: Alas! that Stephan's spirit, too, no watching could on earth retain!

The people see his Mantle still, and wish his heart beneath its fold; His Sword is waved, and ah! they sigh, could Stephan's hand that hilt but hold! His Crown yet glitters—but, alas! it does not press a Stephan's brow; And, when his oath is sworn, they ask—Will it be kept as truly now?

LEWIS FILMORE.

* This is no longer the case: on the outbreak of the Hungarian insurrection, last year, Kossuth removed the regalia of the Saint and Monarch, the Alfred of the Nation: they were preserved at the seat of the popular Government as national property; and, at the present moment, it is not known what has become of them. It is generally supposed they are buried in a secret spot, known only to Kossuth and one or two other persons. The crown was a gift from Pope Sylvester II. to Stephan, in 1001.

CURIOSITIES.—VII.



SALT-CELLAR, CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

This interesting specimen of mediæval silversmiths' work is of silver gilt, and, in its general details, is exceedingly well carried out. The bowl for the salt is very shallow, and, in our representation, is, of course, hidden by the cover. The Tudor rose is engraved on the alternate compartments, the roses being bright, whilst the ground on which they are engraved is worked over with a corking tool.

This Salt was left to the College by Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII., along with some other pieces of plate, of admirable design, still preserved in the College. A cup, in particular, is of the most elaborate, yet delicate, ornamentation possible; the general outline somewhat resembling the Salt we have engraved, but, on the lower rim of the cover, and on the foot of the cup, are rows of Tudor flowers, or strawberry-leaves, of exceedingly fine workmanship, whilst, in spiral lines round the cup and cover, are engraved roses, rose-buds, and leaves, in exquisite character. As specimens of some of the oldest plate in England, these relics of Margaret Countess of Richmond, in Christ's College, Cambridge, are deserving great attention.



MARBLE STATUE OF MACBETH, BY LOUGH.

MARBLE STATUE OF "MACBETH," BY LOUGH.

This noble work forms the sixth of the series of statues from Shakespeare, which Mr. Lough has executed in marble for Sir Matthew White Ridley, and is, with the other five, at the residence of the munificent Baronet, in Carlton-House Terrace. The sculptor has portrayed *Macbeth*, in the second scene of the second act of the play, immediately after he has committed the murder, when, looking on his hands, he exclaims, "This is a sorry sight."

STATUE OF MRS. SIDDONS
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

GARRICK and John Kemble have been hitherto the only histrionic celebrities to whom admission has been granted within the Abbey walls; and whatever be the merits of their respective monuments in an artistic point of view, there can be none as to the propriety of selecting them as fitting representatives of dramatic excellence in the national Walhalla. If Congreve, Rowe, and Ben Jonson as writers for the stage found entrance into the sanctuary, consistency required that the artists who gave life and eloquent utterance to their writings

been ratepayers, or are the widows or daughters of ratepayers, of St. Clement Danes parish; each occupant receiving a yearly pension of £30.

The Houses are built so as to form three sides of a quadrangle, having alcoves at the angles with seats, and forming a frontage of about an eighth of a mile. The centre is occupied by an appropriate hall, with open ornamental roof, to be used as a chapel. Each House contains an entrance-passage and parlour, and a bed-room over them, besides a kitchen, with a range and other conveniences attached.

The gardens and buildings cover a space of nearly five acres in extent; and in the centre is a basin and ornamental *jet d'eau*, supplied by an Artesian well, the water from which is clear and soft enough for every domestic purpose, and rises in abundance to a height sufficient to afford an ample supply to the houses and gardens, which latter are watered by means of hose attachable to stand-pipes in various parts of the grounds.

There is a separate department for hot and cold baths, and a laundry fitted up with drying-closet and every convenience. A gardener's lodge is erected at the entrance to the grounds.

The buildings and grounds have been thoroughly drained on scientific principles; and, having a stratum of gravel at three or four feet beneath the surface, the health of the inhabitants will be secured; whilst their comfort has been consulted by a simple and efficient mode of warming and ventilating the houses; and, in consideration of many of the inmates dwelling alone, a means of communicating with the matron or master in case of illness is provided to each dwelling.

should not be excluded. The sculptor, however, who of course undertakes to present his subject in the attitude peculiar to his profession, labours in the actor's case under the difficulty of recalling too vividly the stage and its impressions beneath the solemn roof of a church. This difficulty has not been much evaded in the uncouth *alto reliero* representing Garrick over Poets' Corner; but Flaxman appears to have felt it much more, and in his statue of John Kemble there is a visible sensation of constraint in the forced and stiff action of the figures rendered now more remarkable by the ease and calm of Sir William Follett's statue, which rises alongside in damaging proximity. In the present instance, of Sarah Siddons, who has been just added to her illustrious brother, in the Abbey, the difficulty has been most successfully overcome.

It is in what was of old the oratory of St. John the Evangelist, but what modern beadledom and cockneydom call the "Nightingale Chapel" (from Roubiliac's fantastic group), that this gifted lady's colossal effigy stands. On entering the chapel the visitor catches a glimpse of it, at the extreme end of the sacred recess, through the dark twisted pillars supporting some ancient sepulchral canopy of mediæval art. The effect is at once striking; the light is distributed over the figure to great advantage. The great actress is in her famous dream of somnambulism as *Lady Macbeth*, and the "damned spot" of unrepented murder is visibly haunting and racking her soul. There is still the native dignity and majestic presence of the Siddons fully preserved; and she seems as much at home in the hallowed aisles of the old Minister as ever she was on the scenic boards.

This able work has issued from the studio of Thomas Campbell (16, Great Marlborough-street), where the artist is now engaged on a colossal bronze figure of the late Lord George Bentinck, to stand in Cavendish-square. He is long known to fame by the great equestrian statue of Earl Hopetown, in Edinburgh; the colossal bronze figure of the Duke of York, also in Modern Athens; that of Earl Grey, which his political friends have erected at Howick; and the recumbent marble portrait of Pauline Borghese, at Chatsworth, an early competition with Canova, in Rome.

A committee of the distinguished lady's friends and admirers, headed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and of which Mr. Macready was an active member, have carried out the project, to which Lord Titchfield mainly contributed, and the result is highly creditable to all. There is no inscription as yet decided on; were we consulted, we would suggest the short and simple formula, so touching in the early Christian cemeteries of Rome—

SARAH SIDDONS FACEM IMPLORAT.

ST. CLEMENT DANES
HOLBORN ESTATE
CHARITY ALMSHOUSES.

THESE Almshouses were formally opened, a short time since, by Richard Twining, Esq., the senior Trustee, and by the other Trustees and Managers of the Charity, in the presence of a large assembly of the parishioners of St. Clement Danes.

They are situated in Garratt-lane, Tooting, and are built in the Tudor style, of red bricks and Airhill stone, from the design of Mr. Robert Hesketh; the builder being Mr. Hicks. The dwellings are forty in number: half of them are occupied by twenty women; and the other twenty by as many men (and their wives, if married); who have either

MARBLE STATUE OF MRS. SIDDONS (BY CAMPBELL),
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The comfort, safety, and welfare of the almsfolk have indeed been amply provided for, as well in the erection of the buildings as by the judicious manner in which the managers have drawn up their code of regulations, and by the arrangements which have been made for the visitation and inspection of the Institution, which is the most extensive and complete of its kind in the vicinity of the metropolis.

We agree with a contemporary (*the Morning Post*) in regarding these edifices as model almshouses, and that, as such, they may be visited hereafter by persons induced to apply their surplus wealth to similar purposes of charity."

FOREIGN HOPS.—The importations of hops which are at present taking place from abroad, from their extent, are of considerable interest and importance. Some small importations of hops from Belgium during the past three or four weeks have been succeeded by two considerably larger arrivals from the United States of America, and which are, it is expected, to be followed by further importations from the United States, to a similar if not greater extent. The three or four importations of hops from Belgium during this season have, within the week, been succeeded by an arrival of 52 bales of this article of merchandise, by the vessel *Commerce du Grand*, from Ghent, the produce of Belgium. Nothing to this extent has before taken place from Belgium; in fact, this arrival comprises considerably more than the whole of the previous importations collectively.



THE ST. CLEMENT DANES HOLBORN ESTATE CHARITY ALMSHOUSES, GARRATT-LANE, TOOTING.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—On Monday, the first day of the winter session, a large party, comprising the *élite* of the profession, sat down to dinner in the hall of the college. The faculty had, according to custom, invited the heads of the medical profession. Amongst them were Mr. Stanley, President of the College of Surgeons; Dr. Copland, Professor Owen, Mr. Lawrence, Dr. M'William, Dr. Brittan, &c. At seven o'clock the party retired to the theatre, which was crowded with the old pupils of the hospital and the students, to hear an introductory address by Dr. Farr, in the course of which he paid a high compliment to Dr. Brittan, the author of a paper in the *Medical Gazette*, setting forth most important discoveries in regard to cholera; subsequently, in the great hall, Dr. Brittan exhibited his specimens, &c. The universal opinion seemed to be that Dr. Brittan's facts were of the greatest interest and importance, and that he deserved the highest credit for having brought them forward in so modest a manner, unencumbered with crude speculations or unfounded theories.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—On Monday, four additional pensioners, two males and two females, were elected, which makes the total number of aged persons now receiving the society's bounty, 62. The men are paid 27s. and the women 18s. per month each; and it is a singular fact that not a single death occurred among the pensioners during the past year, though their ages vary from 70 to 90.

EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.—At a public meeting of Methodists of the First London Circuit, held in the British School-room, Copper-street, City-road, on Tuesday evening, to hear statements from Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffiths, relating to their expulsion from the Wesleyan Conference, resolutions were agreed to:—1st, to the effect, that the meeting entirely disapproved of the conduct of the Conference towards the expelled ministers; and 2d, that inasmuch as it is highly injurious to the interests of spiritual religion in our societies, and must ultimately prove fatal to our existence as a church, to have a continuance of these constantly recurring periods of excitement and agitation, provoked by the undue exercise of ministerial authority, and the continued and systematic encroachment of Conference upon the liberties of the people, this meeting declares that, in its opinion, these evils can only be removed by a revision of the whole methodistic church polity, and by the introduction into it of elements more popular in their character and more in accordance with the principles of the New Testament.

THE CHOLERA IN LAMBETH.—A meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of providing the poor with comfortable dwellings, and making such sanitary regulations as may prevent the further progress of cholera. B. Hawes, Esq., M.P., who presided, said, it was proposed to bring under the consideration of the meeting four distinct subjects—the removal of nuisances, the supply of water, the erection of baths and washhouses, and last, but not least, the erection of dwellings for the labouring classes of this borough. Mr. Newman then proposed the following resolution:—"This meeting confesses with reverential humility that the direful plague of cholera which still afflicts the land has been sent by the Almighty on account of the sins of the people; and as it hath pleased Him in his mercy to diminish its ravages, which have been almost exclusively confined to the labouring classes, by dint, among other means, of the human agency of house to house visitation, every true Christian must regard his present state of tribulation as an awful warning against the sin of neglecting the physical sufferings and social wants of the poor; and this meeting expresses its deep gratitude to an all-wise and all-merciful Providence for the 'light' thus afforded to the powerful and the selfish regarding their Christian duties to their humbler and weaker fellow-creatures; since, by atonement and by retribution, they may be forgiven the sins of the past; being now forewarned of the awful consequences and enormity of the sin of leaving 'undone' those sacred obligations towards their poorer brethren which the Holy Scriptures have enjoined on them to perform." The Rev. W. Leask seconded the motion, and it was unanimously agreed to. The meeting was subsequently addressed by W. J. Blane, Esq., Sir Charles Aldis, D. Perritt, Esq., Mr. W. Wentzell, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Incledon and resolutions embodying Mr. Hawes's four propositions were unanimously agreed to.

THE GUARDIANS OF ST. PANCRAS AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—On Tuesday a fully-attended meeting of the Board of Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Pancras took place at the Workhouse, Camden-Town, for the purpose of considering a communication from the solicitors to the Board of Health, intimating that they had received instructions from the General Board of Health to take legal proceedings against the Board of Guardians for contumacious disobedience of orders. Mr. M'Gahey, the clerk to the board, read the communication in question, which also demanded the names of the members of the board, for the purposes of prosecution. The clerk stated that he had also received a summons from the Board of Health to appear personally at Gwydyr House that day, to be examined by the board. He also read a letter which the directors had ordered to be forwarded to the Board of Health on the 18th ult., showing, by a reference to facts, that the directors had not been regardless or lax in their endeavours to remove disease or prevent its spread. The letter concluded by expressing the regret of the directors that an imperative order should have been addressed to them from the General Board of Health, under the circumstances of the case, and in disregard of the anxious attention and watchfulness they have evinced. They were ready to act up to the order when convinced of the necessity of so doing, and having lost no opportunity of informing themselves, they considered they merited confidence in the matter. Mr. Fowler said, although it might be a very great question of law whether the Board of Health had the power to enforce their orders, still he thought the course which that board had adopted was such as would justify them in the eyes of the public. (Hear.) Whilst, therefore, they could not allow the absence of their clerk, whose presence was indispensably necessary, he thought there could be no objection to forwarding to the Board of Health the names and addresses of the Board of Directors and Guardians. Mr. Fowler moved a resolution to the effect, "That the clerk forward the names of the members of the board to the Board of Health, at the same time calling their attention to the letter of the 18th of September, and stating other steps which the directors had taken for the check of cholera since that period." The motion was unanimously agreed to, and directed to be forwarded forthwith, so as to arrive at Gwydyr House by half-past one o'clock, in lieu of the clerk, who had been summoned.

CITY OF LONDON COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.—On Tuesday the Committee of Health assembled in Guildhall; Mr. Bickley in the chair. A report from Mr. Simon, the officer of health for the City of London, was presented and read to the committee, from which it appeared that the system of household visitation had been extensively carried out, and had been productive of the best results as a means of prevention in threatened choleraic attacks. The report recommended that the routine of domiciliary visits should be persevered in for some time to come, and attributed the comparative exemption from the ravages of the disease which the City had experienced to the activity, zeal, and benevolence of the visitors.

CITY COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday the commissioners assembled in the Guildhall; Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. Reports from the inspectors and from the committee were read, in which were detailed the sanitary measures adopted in some of the City districts; and after a conversation the latter was sent back to the committee from which it emanated for reconsideration. Mr. Simon presented a report on the state of health of the City, in which, after referring to the abatement of the epidemic and the measures to be adopted for effecting its continued repression, he gave a long list of localities where sanitary improvements are called for, and in which examination is necessary. After a brief conversation, the report was referred to the Board of Health.—Adjourned.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.—A special Court of Sewers was held on Wednesday by adjournment, at their office, Greek-street, Soho, at ten o'clock; Sir John Burgoine in the chair. The following commissioners were also present:—Mr. Chadwick, Dr. Southwood Smith, the Rev. Mr. Stone, the Rev. Mr. Murray, the Rev. Mr. Cowie, Mr. Hawes, Alderman Lawrence, Sir H. De la Beche, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Baines, and Mr. Lambert Jones. The secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting, stated that up to the 20th of August 62 plans had been sent in, with reference to 51 of which concise statements had been sent in. Since that date, and up to the 1st of October, 54 entirely new plans had been sent in, and also 32 additional or supplemental ones, making a total of 116, and including the supplemental plans, 148.—The Rev. Mr. Cowie handed in the following protest against the proceedings of the court with reference to the drainage question:—"I hereby wish to enter my protest against the present proceedings of the court in respect to the general drainage question, for the following reasons:—1. That it seems to me to be the duty of the Commission to lay down rules for the guidance of the competing engineers on general points of great importance; viz., the commercial value of sewage manure, the mode of the disposal, whether in a diluted or a concentrated state. On the conclusion arrived at with respect to these points depend the main features of all plans, whether there shall be several outfalls or only one—whether the house drainage and surface drainage shall be united or separated. And whereas the preliminary inquiries on these points are not completed, and the court has had no opportunity of supplying the competing parties with the requisite data, the diversity of the plans will only lead to further confusion and delay. 2nd. That it seems to me an essential point to be ascertained, as a preliminary, how much additional water supply is required, and how much can be given, having fully concurred that we cannot expect an economic system of house drainage to answer well unless the metropolis is more abundantly supplied with water. That, upon calling on the public at large to give in plans, some rule should have been laid down for the remuneration of the competing parties. For these reasons, I fear that the present proceedings will lead to no practical result or benefit to the metropolis, but will rather aggravate the complaints against the Commission; and believing that the Court has been hurried into these measures by the urgency of the chief surveyor, supported by a portion of the public press, when they ought to have bestowed more consideration on the preliminaries, I beg to tender my protest against the same.—MORGAN COWIE." Mr. Chadwick agreed with some of the points to which the hon. member had alluded, but he could not see that they could at that court do more than order the plans to be classified. They had only received the plans a few days ago, and they had not had time to give them consideration. He thought a classification might be made of the plans already sent in, and then they could decide whether they should be considered according to the separate classification or consider them altogether. He therefore proposed that the author of each plan sent in since the 20th of August be called upon to give in, as early as practicable, a concise statement of the main features of his plan, both in respect to the details and principles, and then that a special court be summoned to decide upon them within 14 days after those statements were sent. The motion was agreed to.

DEODORISING POWERS OF PEAT CHARCOAL.—A public meeting was held on Monday evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton

Irish peat, and patented by Mr. J. J. Rogers. The room was crowded, and the experiments seemed to excite very general interest. The following gentlemen were selected as chairman and judges:—Mr. Young, Sun-court, Cornhill, chairman; Dr. Alfred King, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Griffith, surgeon; Mr. Yarrow, civil engineer; Mr. Nesbit, accountant; Mr. Nesbit, analytical chemist; Mr. Walker, M.A., Maidstone College; Mr. Swinburne, barrister; and Mr. Garrat, a commissioner of paving. The experiments were proceeded with thus:—A pan of moist soil was put into a hopper along with two pans of the peat charcoal. The mixture was then ground as in an ordinary hand-mill, and delivered into a vessel, where it underwent the examination of the judges. Specimens were also handed generally round to the meeting, after which the judges delivered their opinion.—Dr. King considered the discovery a most valuable one, and that the promise of the patentee had been amply fulfilled.—Mr. Lyon, who had been leputed by the authorities of an hospital, to which he was secretary, to attend the experiments, was perfectly satisfied.—Mr. Griffiths, who announced himself as one of the medical inspectors of the Board of Health, had at first got some slight ammoniacal odour, but that subsequently was lost. He considered the experiment satisfactory, and suggested that the charcoal would afford an admirable means of disinfecting cesspools, as avoiding the necessity of stirring them up, a course often attended with very serious mischief. Although the cholera was happily abating, disinfectants would still be necessary for the prevention of typhus and other dangerous fevers. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Yarrow said he appeared there as the representative of a large body of agriculturists in Cheshire, who had requested him to ascertain whether the preparation had the power of deodorising manure. He was perfectly satisfied with the result, provided that the pecuniary features of the plan should be satisfactory.—Mr. Nesbit, who had been deputed by his brother, Dr. Nesbit, superintendent of the Northamptonshire Lunatic Asylum, was quite convinced that the charcoal was a complete deodoriser. Mr. Walker said that his expectations had been surpassed. The discovery would be most valuable to farmers, especially to those of the county of Kent who annually paid large sums for manure, provided that the charcoal could be obtained at a reasonable cost. Mr. Swinburne considered the preparation a most perfect deodoriser. Previous to the meeting he had submitted it to the most rigorous tests in private. Mr. Garrat was satisfied as to the principle, but objected to the use of the machine. He thought that if the object could be effected by simply putting the peat into the cesspools, the discovery would be invaluable. Mr. Nesbit said that the deodorising powers of charcoal had long been known to chemists. Mr. Rogers merit consisted in giving them practical application. There was no doubt but that much of the odour of the soil had been absorbed in the process they had just witnessed, but still the smell of ammonia might be detected. He had, however, no hesitation in saying that on the whole the experiments had been highly satisfactory. The judges having all given their opinions, which met with the concurrence of the meeting generally, Mr. Rogers came forward and stated that the deodorising powers of the charcoal having been satisfactorily proved, the next question was, whether a sufficient quantity could be obtained from the bogs of Ireland to deodorise the horrid cesspools of London. From the experience of five years, during which he had paid unremitting attention to the subject, he could guarantee that a sufficient quantity could be obtained and delivered in London at about £2 10s. the ton, and it was most likely that after a time the price would be reduced. There could be no doubt but that the peat charcoal if laid on the top of a cesspool to the depth of three inches would completely disinfect it, as he had himself proved by actual experiment in 1847. Mr. Rogers, in conclusion, thanked the judges and the meeting for the fairness and candour with which his invention had been examined and decided upon.

DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.—Monday being the last day for the reception of plans by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers for the drainage of the metropolis, it was ordered by E. H. Wooley, Esq., the secretary to the commission, that no others should be received after ten o'clock. Up to the previous night the numbers amounted to upwards of 90, and by ten o'clock 12 others had been received, making a total of upwards of 100. At eleven o'clock the gentlemen composing the "works committee" met for the purpose of preparing the business for the consideration of the court on a future day, by examining the condensed statements furnished by the candidates, in compliance with the order of the commissioners, and arranging the plans for consideration and discussion. Some idea of the greatness of the work before the commissioners, and the magnitude of the plans for the drainage of the metropolis, may be gathered from the fact that the simple outline of 74 of the plans occupies an octavo pamphlet of nearly 200 pages. The business of investigating the plans, or at least of reading the main points of them, will commence in court on Wednesday next, at ten in the forenoon, but it is not expected that upon that occasion any discussion on the merits will be permitted to take place.

ST. ALEXIS, KENTISH-TOWN.—The ceremony of the consecration and the laying of the first stone of the new Roman Catholic church of St. Alexis took place on Monday, at Kentish-town; his Royal Highness Prince John, the Infanta of Spain, performing the ceremony of laying the stone. Her Imperial Highness the Archduchess of Austria, who was to have assisted the Prince, was unable to attend, in consequence of indisposition. The site is an elevated piece of ground adjoining the free school, and is a donation of Rev. Harding Ivers, the incumbent. The church is calculated to hold 1000 people. It is to be 105 feet long and 55 feet wide. The plan adopted is cruciform, with a centre tower and spire—the height of the latter is to be 200 feet. The style of building is to be that of King Edwards, more commonly designated decorated Gothic.

DAY OF HUMILIATION.—Wednesday was observed as a day of fasting and humiliation in Stepney, Limehouse, and in the district of Christchurch, Marylebone. The shops and various places of business were nearly all closed, and divine service was performed in the different churches in the morning and evening.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—On and after the 1st inst., the whole postage, both British and foreign, upon letters for Belgium, directed "via France," may be paid in advance, or the letters may be sent unpaid, at the option of the sender; but the present regulation, under which the British postage only may be paid upon such letters, will be discontinued. The following is the scale of postage to which these letters will be liable:—

Weighing under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Exceeding 1 oz. and under $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
British 5d.	5d.	10d.	10d.
Foreign 5d.	10d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 8d.
Total 10d.	1s. 3d.	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.

and so on, in proportion. It must, however, be understood, that no letter will be forwarded to Belgium by this route, unless specially addressed "via France."

The Metropolitan Registrar-General's report for the past week mentions the death by cholera of a woman, aged 77, at Adelaine-place, New Church Road, Camberwell, who had not washed her feet for upwards of 20 years! A bag of gold was found under her pillow: previous to her death she had pleaded poverty.

ROBBERY OF PARCELS CONVEYED BY THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—An extensive robbery of valuable parcels, conveyed by the Great Western Railway Company, occurred at the close of last week. On Thursday morning week, the mail train by the Great Western Railway, leaving Plymouth at 6.25 p.m. on the previous evening, and calling at the intermediate towns upon the route, arrived at the Paddington terminus at 4.15 a.m., laden, in addition to the Post-office mail bags, with between 200 and 300 parcels of a miscellaneous character, consisting of bankers' parcels, containing notes, cheques, &c., from local to London banks and solicitors, and other parcels, of considerable value, passing between various metropolitan and provincial firms. The parcels were deposited *en masse* in the parcels van, and shortly before seven o'clock the delivery agent of Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, accompanied by a lad who remains in the cart to watch them, started on his round from Paddington, taking with him the parcels, sorted out and strapped together in classified lots; those for the bankers in one batch, those called by the railway clerks "the lawyers' parcels" in another, the general commercial ones in another, and so on. On arriving at Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, shortly before eight o'clock, the driver of the van, as is usual with him, alighted, leaving the cart in custody of the lad. Taking with him the lawyers' parcels, of which, on the occasion, there were twenty-four, strapped together, and endorsed with their addresses, he proceeded with them, slung over his shoulder, and with his entry-book, to the first place of calling in Bedford-row, intending afterwards to go to Chancery-lane, Lincoln's-inn, and Gray's-inn, before proceeding to the City. Accordingly, he first of all proceeded to the offices of Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, one of the largest legal firms in Bedford-row, and there, at a few minutes after eight o'clock, saw the housekeeper, who received the parcels for the firm, and the man, who, it would appear, had previously acted thus imprudently, asked permission of the housekeeper to be allowed to leave all the parcels, strapped together, in the office, on account, as he alleged, of their great weight, while he went a little further on in Bedford-row, to deliver two others, one for Messrs. Algar, solicitors, the other for Messrs. Stevens, which he did in the usual way. In the meantime, however, and within five minutes of his absence from the offices of Messrs. Gregory, a most adroit and daring abstraction of the remaining twenty parcels left there, containing deeds, wills, and valuable assignments, was effected. Immediately on his return the housekeeper said to him, one of your fellow servants has been here and stated, "Oh, my mate has left the wrong packet of parcels," exchanging at the same time the parcels that had been left for a set which were "dummies" filled with waste paper. Information having been given to the police, a man, who is "known" as one of the most expert thieves in London, has been apprehended, and identified by Messrs. Gregory's housekeeper as the person who left the fictitious parcels. It is believed that the chief object of the thief was to secure the bankers' and solicitors' parcels. The real representative value of the latter is not yet ascertained, but it is conjectured to be very large. The names of the consignees who cannot, beyond conjecture, give any account of their contents, are—the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors Court, Port-sugar-street; Messrs. Beevor, of Gray's-inn; Messrs. Vincent, of Castle-street; Messrs. Taylor, Chancery-lane; Messrs. Davidson, Lincoln's-inn; Frere, Lincoln's-inn; Ryland, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Whitaire, Lincoln's-inn; Wrenmore, Lincoln's-inn; Holme, New-inn; Couthurst, New-inn; Leppard, Bannatyne, and Gannon, Cloak-lane, City; Goodwin, Walbrook; Peachey, Old Jewry; Gregson, Angel court, City; Dawes, Angel court; Waterlow and Sons, Birch Lane; and Wetherby and Sons, Birch Lane.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.—Deaths registered in the week: males, 825; females, 786—total, 1611. Births registered in the week: males, 787; females, 739—total, 1526. It is gratifying to observe the further abatement of pestilence in London. After the first week of September, in which the fatality from cholera was greatest, and 3183

persons died from all causes, the total number fell in the second week to 2865, then to 1981, and in the week ending last Saturday the total deaths registered were 1611. During the same period, the weekly numbers of lives destroyed by cholera have been 2026, 1682, 839, and in the last week 434. Diarrhoea was fatal successively to 272, 230, 238; and last week to 163. In comparing the returns for the last two weeks, the decline of mortality is most obvious in the south districts, where the deaths from cholera have fallen from 422 in the week ending September 22 to 161 in the last; and to take the more striking examples of particular districts, in St. George, Southwark, they declined from 58 to 10, in Newington from 66 to 15, and in Lambeth from 117 to 59. In the north and central districts the improvement is also remarkable; in the former, the deaths from cholera in the two weeks having been consecutively 71 and 37; and in the central, having been 95 and 51. The improvement in the east districts is not so great, the 183 deaths of the previous week having fallen to 113 in the last; but in the west districts the public health has recently been stationary, the weekly deaths caused by the epidemic having been 68 and 72; though here, too, great change has taken place for the better in the latter half of September as compared with the former. In the whole metropolis the daily number of deaths from cholera last week has fluctuated between 102 and 53, but showing an almost constant tendency to fall. The mortality from small-pox, measles, and scarlatina is much less than the average; from hooping-cough, it is near the average: typhus has recently shown a slight increase.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.680. The highest temperature occurred on Tuesday, when it was 72 deg. 7 min.; the highest mean temperature on Thursday, when it was 62 deg. 2 min. The mean temperature of the week was 68 deg. 4 min. 4 min.

SCARBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE.

SCARBOROUGH is, in every-day parlance, one of our late watering-places; that is, its mildness often induces visitors to prolong their sojourn here beyond the period at which our coast is comparatively deserted. Dr. Granville tells us that he has known visitors protract their stay at Scarborough to Christmas; and Mr. C. B. Brearley, a resident surgeon, who has lately published a "Medical Guide" to the place, states that in the middle of December of last year the thermometer ranged from 50° to 55°, and to the end of that month did not fall lower than 40°, except at night, and once during the day to 38°: he adds "During that period, we found it most agreeable and refreshing to have the windows open whilst dressing and sitting at breakfast; and this occurred on one of the days in which, in London, the cold was intense, and when there was the best skating."

Dr. Granville bears very lively testimony to the attractions of the place. "I am enchanted," says our spa tourist, "with Scarborough; and who would not, who has sojourned but a single day at this 'Queen of English watering-places,' at the close of the summer months, or in the early days of a bright autumn? I was not prepared for a Bay of Naples on the north-east coast of England, nor so picturesque a place perched on lofty cliffs, reminding an old and experienced traveller of some of those romantic sea views which he beheld abroad, particularly in the Adriatic and Grecian seas."

The peculiarities of the locality attracted to it inhabitants at a very early period. Its name, implying a fortified rock, is of Saxon derivation; and there is reason to suppose that it was also a Roman settlement.

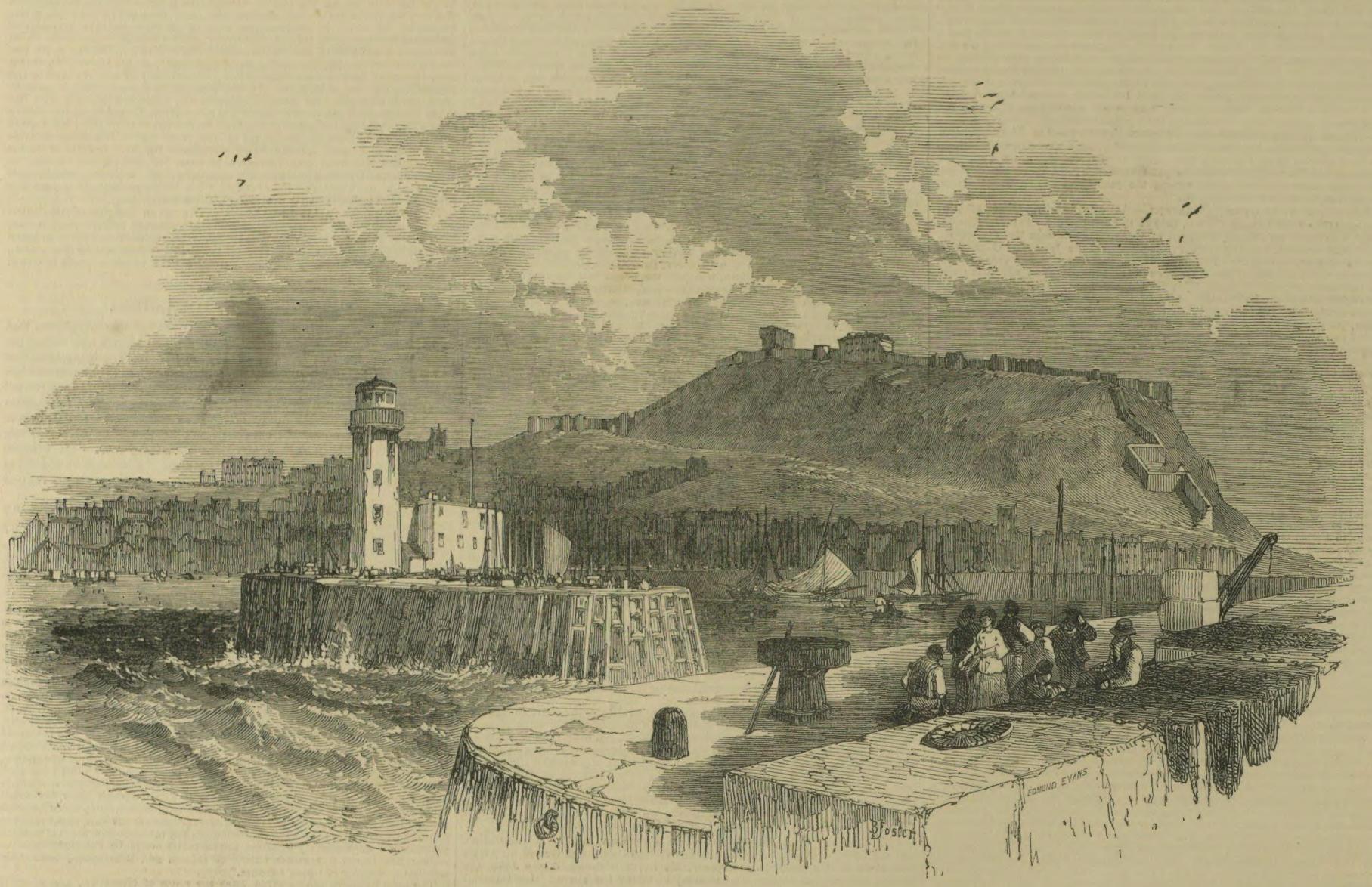
It is situated in the recess of a semicircular sweep of the coast, forming a bay towards the south and south-west, and protected towards the north and north-east by the high and steep promontory, with the old castle on its summit.

It has, step by step, and street by street, crept up the acclivity—the oldest streets having been formerly a part of the sands, and the modern streets and terraces being the most elevated, and commanding an extensive seaward prospect.

Mr. Brearley thus amplifies this beauty of site—"in the recess of a lovely bay, on the borders of the German Ocean, in latitude 54° 18' north, and longitude 0° 23' west. This portion of the coast is about forty miles in extent, and presents many points of varied, bold, and rocky elevations; the whole line is undulating, and indented with sandy bays, formed by the action of the sea. The town rises from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, and presents a most romantic appearance on the concave surface, as it were, of a semicircular bay: the venerable walls of the Castle adorn the summit of a lofty promontory, three hundred feet high, to the east: to the south and east spreads out the vast expanse of the German Ocean, where are constantly seen passing innumerable fleets of vessels, presenting a scene scarcely equalled, but certainly not to be excelled. The receding tide leaves a spacious extent of smooth and firm sands, beautifully adapted to walking or riding exercise."

The town has been incorporated since the reign of Henry II., and it ranks amongst the most ancient boroughs that send members to Parliament. The town itself was originally defended by strong walls, a moat, and earthen mounds. The site of the castle is nineteen good green acres, terminating on three sides in a perpendicular rock, and the fourth side, towards the town and bay, being a steep rocky slope. The fortress was one of the many structures of its kind reared in King Stephen's castle-building reign, and it has been the scene of many remarkable events. It fared the common fate of such structures, its siege in the civil war being followed by its dismantling. It was, however, put in temporary repair at the rebellion of 1745; after which, the present barracks, to accommodate 120 soldiers, were built; and three batteries, for the protection of the town and harbour, have since been erected.

Scarborough combines the advantages of sea-bathing and mineral baths, and owes to these natural advantages its past celebrity and present prosperous condition.



WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—SCARBOROUGH, FROM THE PIER-HEAD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

It must be satisfactory to them that all the recent experience should have so fully confirmed the correctness of the recommendations and instructions in their various notifications and instructions, founded on the evidence industriously collected from all available and trustworthy sources. It has been seen that as to the cure of the disease the medical profession are as far off now as ever; but the undoubted fact has been established, that with early and prompt measures, and especially a good house-to-house visitation, *prevention* may almost entirely be reckoned upon.

It is superfluous to point to the necessity and advantage of the appointment of

the Board; it having been so fully exemplified by universal appeals for assistance and advice from all parts of the country. The deputations and personal applications, the mass of letters of complaint of nuisances and inquiry from the first moment of their appointment, appear to have been overwhelming; so much so, that, while giving the excellent advice to the public of avoiding over-exertion, late hours, and excitement, to take meals at regular intervals, and preserve a quiet, even frame of mind, they have had little chance of practising what they have so ably advocated; and so, worn out with exertions, Mr. Chadwick, and Dr. Smith (the secretary), and several others on the establishment, have, as recently

noticed by our contemporaries, been suffering "severely in health, in consequence.

It may be useful to mention that the Report of the General Board of Health, up to July, 1849, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, and lately published, contains, besides a statement of the proceedings of the Board in a "new and untried field of legislation," a series of regulations, and precautionary and remedial measures, which cannot be too extensively circulated. The Report is, for this purpose, printed in a cheap form, and may be had, by order of any bookseller.



SITTING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, GWIDYR HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM THE HIGHLANDS.



ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT CUPAR AUGUS.

We briefly announced in our last impression the arrival of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the youthful Princes and Princesses at Howick Hall, the seat of Earl Grey, in Northumberland, where her Majesty passed one night en route for the south. Additional particulars of the Royal progress to Osborne, with Illustrations of the Cupar Angus Station of the Scottish Midland Railway, where her Majesty "took the rail," and the reception given to our beloved Sovereign in the interesting localities of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the ancient city of York, are now supplied.

ARRIVAL AT CUPAR ANGUS.

The Royal party left Balmoral at half-past eight o'clock on Thursday morning, for the Cupar Angus station, distant about 49 miles, where her Majesty arrived at a quarter before three o'clock. The directors of the Scottish Midland Railway, with Viscount Duncan, who is chairman of the Board, at their head, had come to Cupar at an early hour to receive the Royal party. The station at this place is comparatively a small one, and, on receipt of her Majesty's commands, it was found necessary to add a little to the accommodation it afforded, by fitting up a temporary refreshment-room for the use of the Queen. All this was done very cleverly; and before her Majesty arrived, all the arrangements were completed, the station very prettily decorated externally and internally, and its vicinity graced with a large number of spectators.

The Royal train, with the saloon carriage belonging to the London and North-Western Railway Company, had been brought down during the morning.

The Duke of Athol arrived at the station shortly before two o'clock, and remained with Lord Duncan and several other influential residents in the neighbourhood until the arrival of the Queen, which took place precisely at a quarter before three o'clock.

After partaking of a hasty luncheon, the Queen, having thanked the directors for their attention, entered the saloon carriage, and the train proceeded south, passing through Perth and Stirling, and reaching the Greenhill station (the point of junction between the Scottish Central and Edinburgh and Glasgow lines) about fifteen minutes past five o'clock.

ARRIVAL IN EDINBURGH.

At five minutes to six o'clock the Royal train entered the station at Waverley Bridge, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the spectators, and was stopped exactly in front of the Lord Provost and magistrates. Colonel Anson, Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, immediately afterwards alighted from a carriage in the Royal train, and introduced the Lord Provost to her Majesty and her illustrious Consort, when the Queen said to his Lordship—"I am very glad to see you in the city of Edinburgh;" to which the Lord Provost replied, that in the name of the inhabitants, he had to offer her Majesty their most hearty welcome to her city of Edinburgh. He was sorry that her Majesty's stay would be so short, but again, in the name of the citizens of Edinburgh, he heartily wished her Majesty a most prosperous journey. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also said, "We are sorry that our stay is so short in your beautiful city."

The Earl of Morton, General Riddell, and Sir James Forrest next had the honour of presentation to her Majesty and the Prince.

ARRIVAL AT BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

The preparations for welcoming the Queen at Berwick were upon a complete scale.

The lateness of her Majesty's arrival—the train not entering the station until ten minutes to eight o'clock—prevented the Royal party from enjoying the beautiful scenery of the locality; but the reception given to the Queen was most enthusiastic, and proved a demonstration of the loyal affection entertained for her Majesty by the honest burghers of this ancient town.

At Berwick, the train, which had been under the management of the North British Railway Company from Edinburgh, was taken charge of by the directors and officials of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick line, under whose conduct it proceeded south, crossing the High Level-bridge at a moderate speed, and then travelling rapidly towards Little Mill station, about thirty miles south of Berwick and one mile and a half from Howick Hall, the seat of Earl Grey.

ARRIVAL AT HOWICK.

Her Majesty arrived at Howick precisely at nine o'clock, and was received in the entrance hall by the Earl and Countess Grey, whom the Queen cordially greeted. Dinner was served almost immediately upon the Queen's arrival: Sir George and Lady Grey were the only guests, in addition to the members of the Royal suite and the family circle. After dinner her Majesty received, through Sir George Grey, an address from the corporation of the ancient borough of Alnwick. Her Majesty retired early, and was out walking in the grounds with the Prince next morning before nine o'clock. The Earl Grey accompanied her Majesty, who, before leaving, planted an oak sapling. The Queen took leave of the Countess Grey at eleven o'clock, and immediately left for the railway station. The Earl Grey, with his two brothers (Colonel Grey, and Captain Grey, R.N.), accompanied the *cortege* on horseback; and the Royal carriage was followed by a very large number of the tenantry of the noble Earl, mounted.

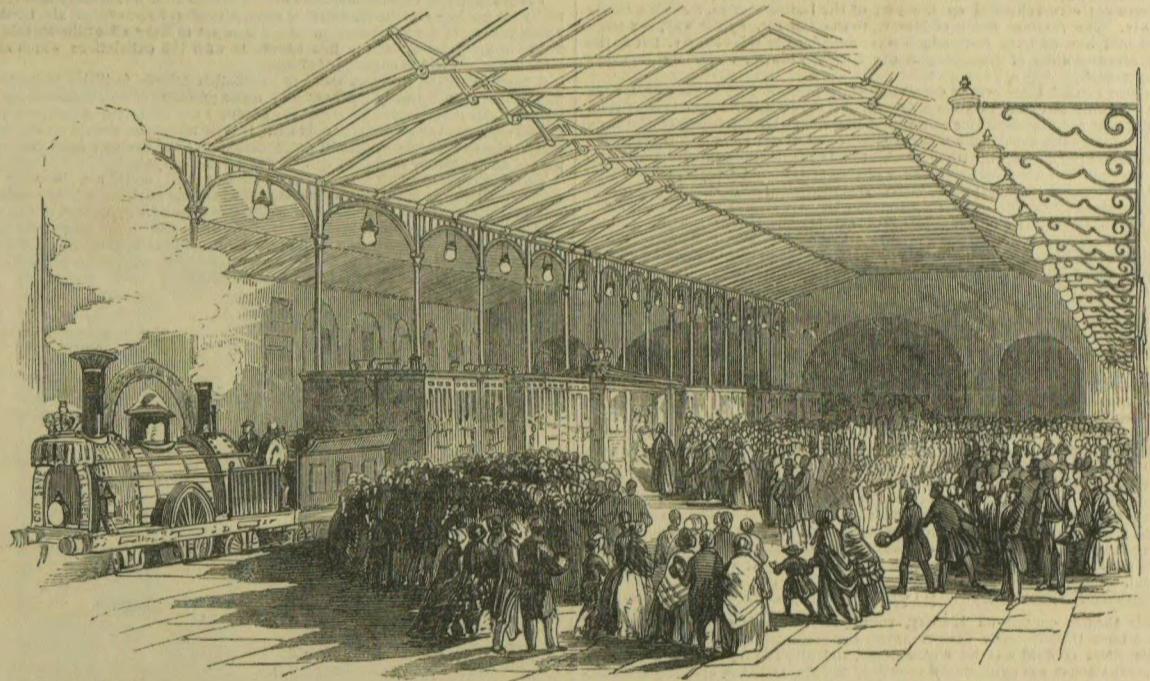
The Queen having taken leave of Earl Grey at half-past eleven o'clock, the train was set in motion, and ran on at a very rapid speed towards Newcastle.

ARRIVAL AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at Newcastle were upon a scale of much grandeur; and it may be doubted whether the Queen, in all her experience of Royal progresses, has ever witnessed anything at all approaching the scene which she beheld when the train drew up on the summit of the High Level bridge. At a moderate estimate there could not have been less than 60,000 spectators immediately within view of the Royal carriage. In the centre of the bridge, a platform of considerable dimensions, capable of accommodating 800 ladies and gentlemen, was erected at the west side, to which parties were admitted by ticket; and immediately above where the Royal carriage stopped was a triumphal arch, profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and ornamented at the top with a large crown, having inscribed underneath, in conspicuous gilt letters, "Welcome on both sides of the Tyne."

The Mayors and Corporations of Newcastle and Gateshead here presented addresses to her Majesty, which were graciously received by the Queen, and, after a few moments' delay, during which her Majesty and the Prince Consort surveyed, with the greatest possible interest, the magnificent scene around and below them, the train proceeded, amid the cheers of the spectators, through Gateshead towards Darlington.

Before the Royal train left Newcastle, her Majesty was presented, by the railway directors, with a beautifully illustrated map of the railway, executed by Mr. Andrew Reid. It was printed in gold, on enamel paper, mounted on a rich

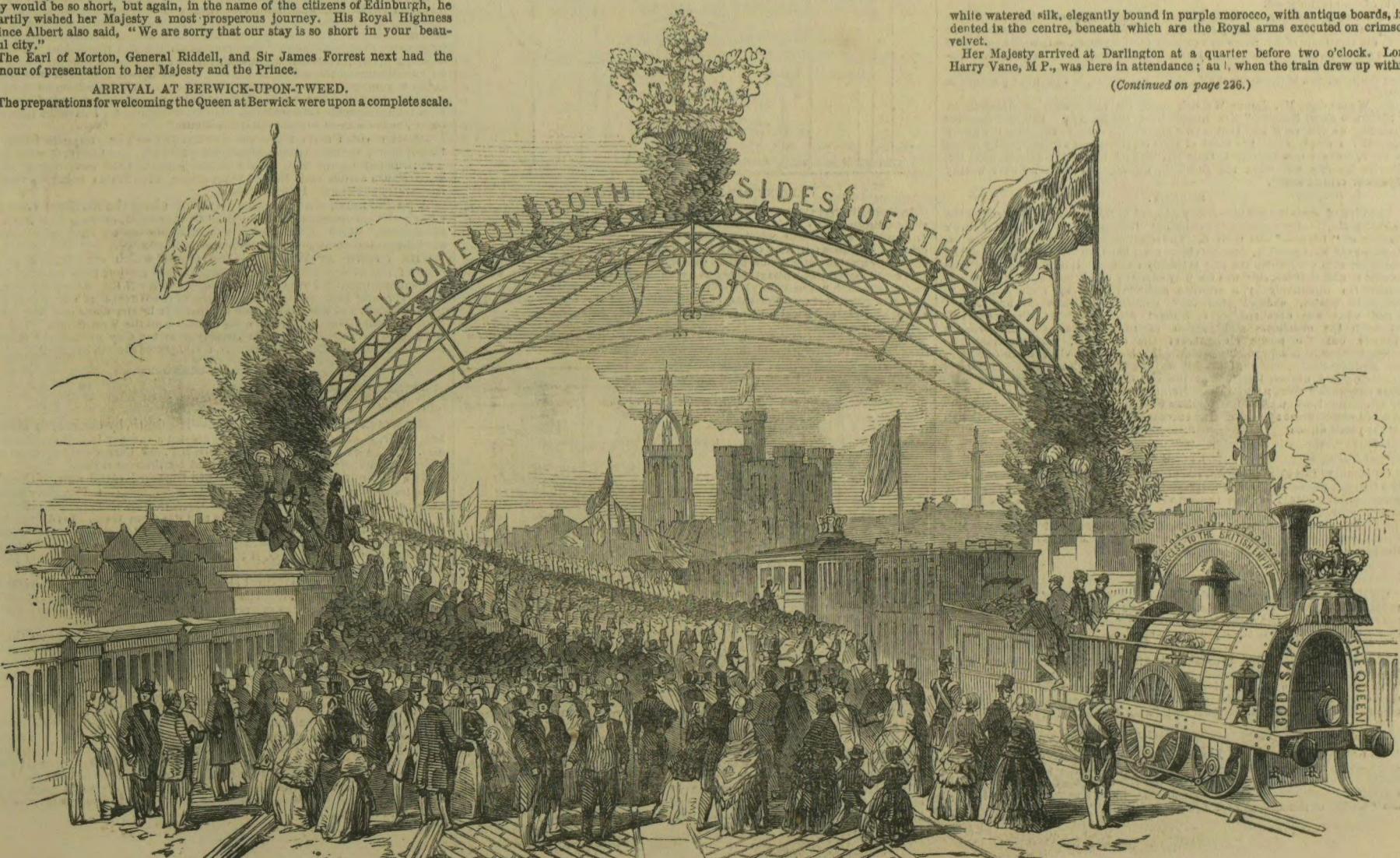


ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL TRAIN AT BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

white watered silk, elegantly bound in purple morocco, with antique boards, indented in the centre, beneath which are the Royal arms executed on crimson velvet.

Her Majesty arrived at Darlington at a quarter before two o'clock. Lord Harry Vane, M.P., was here in attendance; and, when the train drew up within

(Continued on page 226.)



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN, ON THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

This theatre has this season been in want of a tragic heroine for juvenile parts, and on Monday a Miss Aldridge made her *début* in that capacity, as *Desdemona*, in Shakspere's tragedy of "Othello." For the revival of the tragedy under any circumstances, we were grateful, as it enabled us to make re-acquaintance with Mr. Phelps's *Othello*, which was the first of his assumptions that impressed the public with a sense of his merit, and which, perhaps, still remains the best of his impersonations. On the present occasion, he had manifestly laid himself out for a serious effort, and he played with unusual elaboration and effect. In this actor's conception, *Othello* is a pathetic sufferer, almost womanly in his tenderness, and commanding a most profound and intense sympathy. Throughout, too, his delivery was distinguished by diversified beauties, and by a general tone of sustained emotion calculated to thrill the heart of an audience, and like fine music, to "create," as it were, "a soul under the ribs of death." The character itself, moreover, has become interesting lately from circumstances: with it the fame of a recent candidate for the first place on the London stage began and ended. His was an *Othello* in the grandiloquent style of acting, most efficient and exciting, deserving of high praise, and extorting the most vehement applause. The *Othello* of Mr. Phelps is the reverse of all this. It is natural, touching, productive of a pensive state of feeling, and leaves the mind filled with pity and tender reflection. Mr. Phelps depends, indeed, on the moral elements of the character, and obtains the suffrages of the intellectual. He was not well supported by the *Desdemona*, who, though pleasing in person and address, is exceedingly crude, and was sometimes guilty of exaggerations bordering upon the ridiculous. She has probably good material in her, but it requires much cultivation. The *Iago* of Mr. Marston was of more than average excellence; and Mr. Dickenson, in the part of *Cassio*, presented a new example of his natural capacity for juvenile tragedy. It was, indeed, far from a finished piece of acting, and his drinking scene was vulgarised by an unseemly gesture; but, on the whole, the young Venetian gallant was fairly impersonated. *Emilia*, which, by modern actresses, has come to be esteemed the great female character in this tragedy, fell to the lot of Miss Glyn, who enacted it with her accustomed force and discrimination. The audience were loud and incessant in their plaudits, and the *artistes* named were called before the curtain at the close of the performance. The house was excessively crowded, and the gallery somewhat noisy.

PRINCESS.

The English adaptation of Mozart's immortal "Don Giovanni," which inaugurated the opening of the season last Monday, was not remarkable for the individual excellence of any singer in the cast; but there was such an evident disposition on the part of every *artiste* to be zealous and painstaking, and there were such signs of marked choral and orchestral amelioration, that the entire performance afforded infinitely more satisfaction than exacting and difficultly-pleased amateurs could have anticipated. The lessee has, most assuredly, never before presented any lyric work with such attention in the *ensemble*; and if he will follow up his present success in the same spirit, his establishment may become the favoured temple for English opera. Mr. Loder remains the musical director and conductor, and the management has acted wisely in extending his powers. The attempt to familiarise the public with the masterpieces of Mozart, is entitled to the support of every lover of art; the taste and judgment of the masses must be improved by listening to the exquisite inner working of such a score as that of "Don Giovanni." If even there were indifferent vocalists, the instrumental accompaniments can always be listened to with intense delight. On this occasion the text was not simply adhered to, but there were restorations of portions omitted in the Italian version. The tenor air of *Don Ottavio*, "Della sua pace," which was sung by Mr. Allen, as well as the well-known "Il mio tesoro," is one of those omissions we have not comprehended on the part of the Italian singers, for it is a lovely melody. The original finale of Mozart, to the last act, by the way, is a piece we should like to have restored; it was never done in this country, but at the first representation of the opera at the King's Theatre, under Mr. Ayton's management.

In one respect there was a drawback of no mean import in the cast, for the *Don Giovanni* was sung by a tenor instead of a baritone, for which it is written. True, there are precedents for this proceeding: Garcia, the father of Malibran and Viardot, was a popular tenor *Don Giovanni*, and so was Donzell. Brahms has also enacted the Spanish libertine. In all these instances, as that of Mr. Harrison, transposition has been inevitable, a course always to be regretted. Mdlle. Nau was the *Donna Anna*; Mrs. Weiss, *Donna Elvira*; and Miss Louisa Pyne, a *débutante*. Zerlina; Mr. Herman, a German basso, was the *Commendatore*; and Mr. Weiss, *Leporelo*; and Mr. Corri, *Masetto*. On the whole, the representatives of the male parts were the most happily selected. Miss Pyne is assuredly a valuable addition as a stage singer; her voice and style have been carefully trained, and, with due attention to intonation, she has enough flexibility to make an effective *prima donna* in these days of dearth. She was most heartily received, and her success is unquestionable.

Three new operas are announced to be in preparation: one by Mr. Loder, founded on Monk Lewis's romance of the "Bleeding Nun"; one by Signor Schirra, on Sir W. Scott's "Kenilworth"; and one by Mr. Macfarren, entitled the "King of Hearts," based on the comedy of "Charles the Second." In addition to the singers we have enumerated above, Mdlle. Anna Thillon and Miss Poole are engaged, besides a new tenor, Mr. T. Williams (brother of the Misses Williams), and Mdlle. Macfarren as a contralto, with Borroni and Burdini as bassos. Halévy's "Val d'Andorre," one of the most charming operas ever written, a notice of which appeared in our columns on its first production at the Opéra Comique, is also to be brought out. With this company, and with such novelty, the campaign bids fair to be interesting.

A new extravaganza, under the title of "The First Night," followed. The interest turns on Mr. Wiggin's representation of a Frenchman, who, being in decayed circumstances, is reduced to the necessity of procuring his daughter an engagement at a *salon* as a comedian. The revelation of green-room secrets lends peculiar piquancy to the dialogue and situation. It was completely successful.

HAYMARKET.

This theatre opened on Monday, with Mr. Knowles's excellent comedy of "The Love Chase"—Mrs. Nisbett as the heroine, and Miss Jane Mordaunt as *Lydia*. Mrs. Clifford was the *Widow Green*, and Mr. Tilbury *Sir William Fondlove*. The house was exceedingly crowded, and the audience loudly acclamatory. The demonstration of the public for old favourites is always a cheerful incident in the re-opening of a theatre; and we hope, at the present, that it may be prophetic of a revived taste for the best dramatic production, and the highest style of the historic art.

On Tuesday was performed Mr. Bourcicault's comedy of "London Assurance," with Mrs. Nisbett as *Lady Spanker*. The family likeness of this character with the *Constance* of Mr. Knowles's comedy (just noticed), makes the revival of these pieces on successive evenings rather questionable. But, such is Mrs. Nisbett's overflow of animal spirits in both characters, and so musical her laugh, that the repetition of the same effects, slightly modified, is a peculiar pleasure in itself.

On Wednesday, Mr. James Wallack made his appearance as *Benedict*, in "Much ado about Nothing." Mrs. Nisbett being the *Beatrice*. This cast deserves recording as the very best that is now procurable, besides recalling the palmy days of the stage, when the ideal of such creations was approached by artists whose names are now historical. Only Mr. Wallack remains to suggest what Mr. Charles Kemble was when the *Benedict*, *Cassios*, and *Mercurios* were worthy objects of critical study.

SURREY.

The plan of management apparently adopted at this theatre, of preferring the new to the old, is being consistently carried out. On Tuesday, Mr. Justice Talfourd's tragedy of "Glencoe" was revived. The selection of this drama shows the refined taste of Mr. Creswick, since his choice must have been directed chiefly by the poetic beauties with which the play is thickly studded. It is highly gratifying to be able to add, that not only was the play capitally acted, but that every line was listened to attentively by a crowded auditory, who, by their plaudits in the right places, showed that they sufficiently understood and appreciated what was excellent. As *Halbert Macdonald*, Mr. Creswick well set forth the moodiness and passion of the mountaineer. He brought skilfully out the poetic elements of the character, and illustrated its heroic bearing with indisputable pathos. Mr. Mead was vigorous in *Glencoe*; and Madame Ponson, as *Ellen Campbell*, was the high-souled maiden, capable of sacrificing her dearest interests at the call of honour. The remaining parts were respectably filled; particularly *McLan*, by Mr. Emery, and *John McDonald*, by Mr. Bruce Norton. The final tableau was admirably arranged, and the curtain fell amidst great applause. The success of "Glencoe" is a decided triumph for the poetic drama.

LYCEUM.

On Monday, this elegant theatre re-opened, according to announcement, with two Olympic pieces—"The Sentinel" and "The Garrick Fever." These were accompanied by Mr. Planche's two-act vaudeville of "The Follies of a Night," in which Mr. Charles Matthews supported *Pierre Palliat*, and Madame Vestris the *Duchess de Chartres*, with their accustomed vivacity and elegance. Miss Julia Glover made her first appearance on the stage as *Mdlle. Duval*, and, though the part was small, shewed capacity.

MARYLEBONE.

On Monday, Mr. Oxenford's version of the French tragedy of "Virginia" was repeated, with Mrs. Mowatt in the heroine, and Mr. Davenport for the Roman father, as during the last season. The picture, though cold, is rendered effective by the excellent acting of these proficient artists.

ASTLEY'S, on Monday, presented its audience with a gorgeous spectacle, constructed by Mr. Fitzball, from the opera of the "Prophet;" Mr. W. West being the hero, and the whole succeeding to managerial satisfaction, as one of the most attractive pieces of the season. The grouping is throughout admirable, and the *tableaux* of the most striking description.

ALBERT SMITH.—The *Daily News* Constantinople correspondent says:—"We have been enlivened for some days past by the presence of Albert Smith. A local paper, in mentioning his arrival, describes him as a celebrated English economist and archaeologist, author, amongst other works, of the 'Wealth of Nations' and the 'History of Ghent.' (?) Gent."

MUSIC.

The grand evening concert, given on Thursday night in the town-hall, at Birmingham, in aid of the funds of the Midland Counties Lying-in Hospital, was under the patronage of upwards of 200 of the nobility, gentry, the local members, and municipal authorities. The singers engaged were Mdlle. Sontag, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Signori Calzolari, Belletti, Lablache, with Thalberg the pianist, and an orchestra under the direction of Mr. A. Mellon, of the Royal Italian Opera. The pieces selected for Madame Sontag were Haydn's "With verdure clad," Rode's variations, Donizetti's polacca "O luce di quest'anima," Dessauer's "Ouvrez," Bellini's "Ah! non giunge," and the Singing Lesson duo of Fioravanti, with Lablache. Madame Sontag has presented the General Hospital, in aid of the funds of which the late festival was given, with £50. The seventieth anniversary of the governors took place last Friday. It appears that the total average income (taken from the returns of six years) was £5834, and the outlay £577. The proceeds of the festivals are averaged at £1404 per annum; the expenditure for the year ending Midsummer, 1849, £5846; and the necessity of increased exertion has been enforced at the meeting. The returns of the late festival have not yet been printed.

Mdlle. Albion's tour in the provinces with Mr. Beale's party ended last Monday, with a morning concert at the Town Hall, Brighton. She was supported by Signori Bartolini and Poloni, Herr Mengis, and Mr. Benedict. She has left England for Brussels, where she intends to remain for some time, having purchased a house in that capital.

Miss Lucombe, Mr. Reeves, and Mr. Whitworth are about to make a tour in the provinces, with Mr. Lavenu as conductor.

PATENT AIR-SYPHON VENTILATOR.

The advantage of every step in science by which our knowledge is increased, even to the extent of one additional fact, is the almost certainty that it may be turned to useful account. Dr. Chowne has just illustrated the truth of this position, by proposing a new mode of ventilation, based on his finding (as stated in the specification of a patent enrolled by him), that, "if a bent tube or hollow passage be fixed with the legs upwards, the legs being of unequal lengths, whether it be in the open air, or with the shorter leg communicating with a room or other place, that the air circulates up the longer leg, and that it enters and moves down the shorter leg; and that this action is not prevented by making the shorter leg hot, whilst the larger leg remains cold; and no artificial heat is necessary to the longer leg of the Air Syphon, to cause this action to take place." Thus, by "using the chimney of an ordinary room, for example (into which air has free access), as the longer leg, and by conducting a tube or channel constituting the short leg of the Air Syphon, from any part (as near the ceiling, for instance), into the lower part of the chimney, at the suitable place, a stream of air will proceed from the apartment down the shorter leg, and away up the longer one."

The formation of the necessary channels to collect the impure air of a room, and to convey it down to its point of entrance into the longer leg, appears to be compatible with the preservation of architectural ornament.

In assembly-rooms, even where fire is not used, which become over-heated and close, to whatever part of the room round-forms extend, the means of ventilation can also be conducted, either by channels (as light zinc tube) suspended under the forms, or by making the forms themselves hollow channels. In either case this channel being made continuous, and finally passing through an opening in a chimney-board, or by some similar arrangement, into the fireplace, and tubes passing from these to the upper parts of the room, the warm air would constantly descend through them to the continuous channel, and then into the larger leg of the Syphon.

The Air Syphon Ventilator admits also of being extemporaneously and temporally set up in a sick-room, so as to cause a constant removal of air from the upper portion of the apartment, where it is so apt to hang about the curtain furniture of the chamber, and to impregnate it with the exhalations which are so often the result and generators of disease.

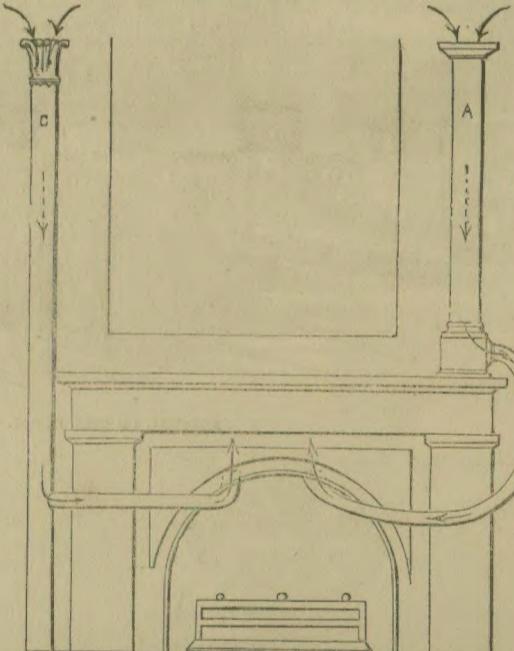
A peculiar fact is, that this mode of ventilation affords facilities hitherto not known for carrying away the heat and other products of combustion from gas-burners, and other lamps, of which the products are offensive. Again, wherever the Air-Syphon Ventilator is in operation, it is certain, that, should an accidental escape of gas take place, it will not accumulate, but descend from the upper part of the room, by means of the shorter leg of the syphon.

The applications of this important discovery will, doubtless, be very numerous.

Not only in the chamber and subterraneous works may it be employed,

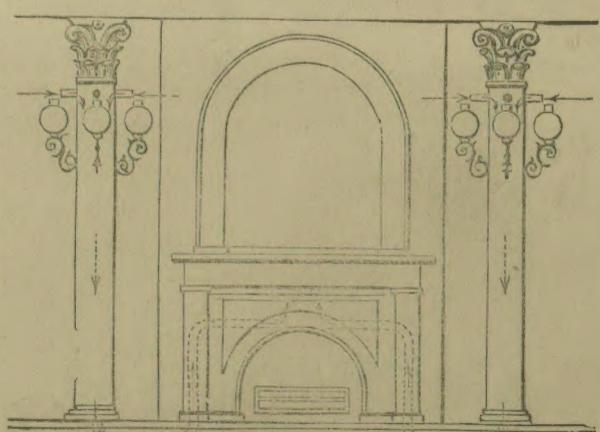
but in ships, so that the lowest holds, where disease is generated in the close berths of the seamen, may be rendered as fresh as the upper decks.

In short, "there is not a sanitary measure suggested to which the Syphon may not form a most beneficial adjunct. There is not a novel, a cellar, a crypt, or a black, close hole anywhere, that it may not cleanse and disinfect."



PATENT AIR-SYPHON VENTILATOR.

In these illustrations we give the air-syphon ventilator in two of its portable shapes, because they enable us to present the whole apparatus exposed to sight. 1. A portable ventilator which might be set on the mantel-piece. A, the column and base; B, the tube of communication with the chimney. The chimney extremity of the tube enters through the valve of the register. When this ventilator is used without a fire, as for example in the summer, it will be better (although not necessary), that the space left in the opening of the valve of the register, between the tube and the margins of the opening, should be closed by a piece of sheet tin, cut so as to fit and cover the space.



Our second illustration shows the double adaptation of the principle to ventilation, and conveying away the heat from gas or other lamps, in drawing-rooms or large working apartments, by simply perforating an ornamental pillar, and carrying a piece of tubing under the floor to the nearest chimney; by this contrivance, an almost uniform temperature may be maintained the whole evening in any crowded assembly.

In a drawing-room, the ventilator may be concealed by causing a vase or other ornament standing on the corner of the mantel-piece to be perforated, and a tube carried from the bottom and continued into the chimney.

COUNTRY NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

On Wednesday, the Council of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association held their first great provincial meeting at Norwich, in St. Andrew's Hall. The assemblage was very crowded, and altogether the demonstration was a most enthusiastic one.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

"1. That, whilst this conference is deeply convinced that a great reduction of the national expenditure, and a more equitable adjustment of the burthen of taxation, are imperatively necessary and almost universally demanded, it cannot see any reasonable hope of permanently securing those important objects until such a measure of electoral reform has been obtained as shall give the people a direct control over the taxes which they are required to pay."

"2. That this conference most cordially approves of the principles on which the National Reform Association is based, and declares its unqualified confidence in its president and council; it therefore urges all who desire parliamentary or financial reform to give to that association their immediate and earnest co-operation, and recommends that the Norwich Reform Association shall be henceforth merged in the national movement, and that local committees for extending its operations be formed without delay throughout this district of the kingdom."

"3. That this conference strongly urges the importance of a decided effort being made to secure the return, at the next election, of candidates favourable to the above objects; and particularly directs attention to the two divisions of the county, which ought to be energetically contested, in the confident assurance that ultimate success will crown persevering efforts on behalf of right principles. That this conference, therefore, earnestly recommends all Reformers to do their utmost to encourage and extend the freehold movement both in East and West Norfolk, with a view to sustain a decided policy at the next election."

"4. That this conference rejoices in the hope that a hearty union between the middle and working classes has at length been attained, and strenuously enforces on all who complain of any grievances in the national affairs, to concentrate all their energies in the constitution of such a tribunal in Parliament as shall deal out full and impartial justice to all classes of her Majesty's subjects."

THE BURY ST. EDMUNDS AND WEST SUFFOLK, AND THE NORWICH AND WEST NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS held an united meeting on the 27th ult., at the town of Thetford (situate in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk), a place of small importance at the present day, but rich in the remains of both monastic and conventional buildings. It could shew a priory in 952; an abbey in Richard the First's reign; a society of Cluniac monks, and a house of Black Canons. Sir Henry Spelman says that Thetford was known to Antonius Ptolemy and elder ages by the name of Sitomagus, when the other three towns of Norfolk (Norwich, Lynn, and Yarmouth) were yet in their infancy. Many coins of Severus, Gallus, and other Roman Emperors, were shown at the meeting, ploughed up in the neighbourhood; but the most interesting objects of inquiry were the three barrows in the neighbourhood.

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTIES.—A meeting, convened by circular, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a local committee to co-operate with the Newspaper Stamp Abolition Committee, and otherwise aid in the movement of the repeal of the advertisement, stamp, and paper duties, was held at Birmingham on Tuesday. Mr. Councillor Baldwin made some remarks illustrative of the obnoxious and injurious character and tendency of those imposts with which the press is clogged. The following resolutions were adopted:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the taxes at present existing on the means of diffusing knowledge, consisting of the duty on paper and advertisements, and the penny stamp on newspapers, are highly injurious to the public interest, inasmuch as they tend to prevent the dissemination of information and intelligence amongst the people. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the repeal of the paper, stamp, and advertisement dues would be productive of great benefit, by conducting to a more extended and unembarrassed trade, and by opening a channel to unrestricted educational means hitherto unenjoyed by the mass of the working classes. That an association, to be called 'The Birmingham Association for the Abolition of Taxes on Knowledge,' be formed; and that a committee be appointed to organise means, and take the necessary steps, to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions; and that the following gentlemen constitute the said committee—Messrs. Baldwin, W. B. Smith, Hobbs, Osborne, Murphy, Holland, Stewart, Dodd, Baker, Harwood, Price, Goodwin."—It is understood to be the intention of the association to get petitions sent from every newspaper and printing-office in Birmingham, signed, as far as practicable, by masters and men; also, from all the literary and educational institutions, as well as the Sunday and free schools of the town. Other towns will probably follow the example thus set by Birmingham.

THAMES POACHING.—On the 26th ult., James Purdie the elder and George Hone were brought before the Chertsey bench, upon warrants, for poaching in the river Thames. Mr. H. Farnell appeared in support of the charge, and the defendants by Mr. Vizer of London. It appeared from the evidence, that the defendants, assisted by two others, on the night of the 24th July last, worked a net between two punts on the river Thames, at Weybridge, contrary to the rules and Act of Parliament made for the preservation of the fish of the river, the mode adopted being most destructive. The bench considered the case fully proved, and fined the defendants in 50s. each costs.

EDINBURGH.—APPOINTMENT OF A FAST-DAY.—At the monthly meeting of the Court of Presbytery, last week, a resolution, moved by Dr. Clark, to appoint Thursday, October 18, as a day of humiliation on account of the prevalence of cholera, was agreed to. It was expected that the Free and United Presbyterian Churches would make choice of the same day for the same purpose.

THE HOP DUTY.—The following is the answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the memorials of the hop-planters and others, presented to the right honourable Baronet by the deputation on Friday week, and which we noticed in our postscript last week. The communication was received by Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., M.P., at his residence, Hemsted Park, Kent, by post, on last Tuesday morning:—"Downing-street, Oct. 1, 1849.—Sir.—Since I had the honour of seeing you in Downing-street, on Friday, with the deputation from the hop-planters and others, from the counties of Kent, Sussex, Hereford, and Worcester, the statements made by gentlemen who formed part of that deputation, and their request for a postponement of the collection of hop duty of 1848, have been carefully considered by her Majesty's Government. We have learnt with great regret that apprehensions are entertained of the prevalence of distress during the ensuing winter in the hop-growing districts and other parts of the country; but we trust that the diminished price of food and other necessities will especially contribute towards the comfort of all classes, especially of the labourers and of their families. With regard to the further postponement of that instalment of the hop duty of 1848, the payment of which was due in May last, and has already been delayed till the middle of this month, it is my duty to inform you that her Majesty's Government do not feel themselves justified in acceding to any further postponement; and the necessary orders will be given for its collection at the appointed time. I lose no time in making this communication to you, as it is for the interest of all parties that the decision on this point should be immediately known. With regard to the instalment due in November, I am not indisposed to allow further time for its payment. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES WOOD."

IMPORT OF PROVISIONS AT LIVERPOOL.—The imports from the United States for the twelve months ending 30th ult., into Liverpool, were as follows:—26,000 tierces beef, 37,000 barrels pork, 224,000 cwts. bacon, 15,000 hams, 50,000 barrels lard, 100,000 boxes cheese, 8600 firkins butter—a value of one million sterling for Liverpool alone.

A terrific north-east gale has prevailed along the northern coast; as many as fifteen vessels were stranded on Monday night, between Hartlepool and Sunderland. Three of the London and Newcastle traders have been lost—indeed the most disastrous intelligence may be anticipated.

THE STORM AT WHITBY.—The storm which commenced at the close of last week continued along this coast with but little cessation until Tuesday morning, the wind blowing strong from the N.E. About four p.m. on Monday, a brig, coal laden, the *John Goole*, of the Wheatsheaf Wharf Coal Company, London, was being towed into the harbour by the *Mary and Jane* steamboat, when she broke adrift, and came on shore on the West Sands. The crew were saved by the life-boat. On Tuesday morning they commenced throwing out her cargo, and, with a little repairs, it is expected she will be got off.

IRELAND.

REPRESENTATION OF CORK CITY.—The death, by cholera, on Monday last, of Mr. Daniel Callaghan, M.P., has created a vacancy in that parliamentary seat. Mr. Alexander McCarthy, formerly M.P. for Cork on Whig-repeal principles, it is supposed, will again be returned

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

WAYSIDE TREE.

BENEATH the wayside tree
A pale one sat and sang her tale:
"The gorse upon the common blooms, the clover on the lea;
That love should bnd and fail!"

"I had a lover true,
But now he's gone far, far away;

And the new things have grown old, and from the old things have sprung new,
Since last he came this way!"

"Let the new things grow old,
From old things let new spring again—

True love is neither new nor old, one ever—for, behold!
I love thee now as then!"

His frame was no more young,

Wrinkled his brow, his hair grown grey;
Yet round him not less tenderly her arms the pale one flung:

And life for both once more was May.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

DEATH OF THE GOLD-NINER.

The poor dog appeared to watch me with intense interest at, one by one, I tried the different signs of life; but when he saw the hand fall heavily from my own, he again set up his cries, which now lasted for several minutes. The scene was a sad and a touching one. The poor old miner—for such his dress and the scattered implements of the craft bespeak him—forgotten by all the world save by his dog, lay in all the seeming calm of sleep. A cup of water stood near him, and a little wooden crucifix lay on the bed, where probably it had fallen from his fingers. Everything around betokened great poverty. The few articles of furniture seemed as if they had been fashioned by himself, being of the rudest workmanship: his lamp was dried gourd, and his one chair had been a stump, hollowed out with a hatchet. The most striking feature of all was a number of printed paragraphs, cut from old newspapers and magazines, and nailed against the planking of the hut; and these seemed to convey a little history of the old miser—so far, at least, as the bent and object of his life were implied. They were all, without exception, exaggerated and high-flown accounts of newly-discovered "placers" (rich mines of gold); some, in the dark plains of the Ukraine; some, in the deep forests of Mexico; some, in the interior of Africa, and on the far-away shores of the Pacific—promises of golden harvest, visions of wealth rolling in vast abundance, great oceans of gain before the parched and thirsting lips of toil and famine! Little thought they who, half in the wantonness of fancy, coloured these descriptions, what seed they were sowing in many a rugged nature; what feverish passions they were engendering; what lures to wile men on and on, through youth, and manhood, and age, with one terrible fascination to enslave them!—*The Confessions of Con. Cregan*.

HOW TO CHOOSE A BOUQUET.

We may accept as a rule that no bouquet will be strikingly excellent in which red flowers do not predominate; and in this it resembles the chief productions of the greatest historical painters. It may be called the key-note of their most successful efforts in colouring. Thus, bouquets of roses alone, or of geraniums alone, mingled with green for shade, are beautiful objects; but bouquets of yellow flowers, such as marigolds, or escholtzias, alone would be intolerably glaring. It is the same with other decorations: scarlet curtains and crimson velvet dresses are rich and pleasing, but either of the other primary colours by themselves—yellow or light blue—would not be endured. Nature seems to point out the importance of red as an imparter of warmth and cheerfulness—for God intends it to be "a happy world after all"—by the almost numberless varieties of its tints that are observable. Of 4200 flowers known to gardeners, it will be seen from the following list that they decrease in number nearly in proportion as they depart from the primitive and most lively colours:—White, 1194; red, 923; yellow, 951; blue, 594; violet, 303; green, 154; orange, 58; brown, 18. Total, 4200.—*The Cottage Gardener*.

WHAT PEPPY DID WHILE LONDON WAS REBUILDING.

Pepys busied himself during this period with much pleasure, playgoing, and feasting. We find him, one day, kicking Luce, his cook-maid, for leaving the door open; the next, taking his wife and his two servants to a bowling-green, where the young girls ran a race; and constantly attending the theatre, until a rumour reaches his ears that his conduct is noticed, when he makes a resolution to go no more to the play until Whitunday. He seemed, as his years increased, to become more gay, fonder of lively company, neglectful of his wife, and attentive to actresses, on whom he lavishes money, which, expended at home, would have appeared to him lavish and wanton extravagance. The idea of keeping a carriage now entered his mind, and is anxiously considered, since he says, "I am almost ashamed to be seen in a hackney." Revolving this thought, he went to church, chiefly, as he confesses, to enjoy the sight of the pretty girls of the schools, and to hear the organ play. Always fond of show, and taking pleasure in the spectacle of anything eccentric, he was particularly delighted at seeing "Lady Newcastle going with her coach, all in velvet, whom I never saw before, as I have heard her often described; for all the town talk is now-a-days of her extravagances—with her velvet cap, her hair about her ears, many black patches, because of pimples about her mouth, and a black fustian cape. She seemed to me a very comely woman; but I hope to see more of her on May-day." He was in this, however, disappointed; for on May-day the Park was so thronged with carriages pressing after that of Lady Newcastle, adorned with silver, instead of gold, with white curtauls, and everything about it either black or white, that he was unable to approach. However, the sight of Neil Gwynne, standing at the door of her lodgings in Drury-lane, made up, in some measure, for the disappointment.—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*.

THE CEDAR AND CHUNAR OF CASHMERE.

The vegetation of Kashmir is as remarkable for its richness as for its variety. From the Himalayan cedar to the delicate blossom, all kinds of green things flourish. This tree merits notice. It attains a great height, and a circumference of sometimes thirty feet. Its botanical elevation varies between seven and twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea. "When young it closely resembles," says Thornton, "the real cedar, but never sends forth spreading branches. The cone resembles that of the cedar, and is preceded by a catkin of a bright yellow colour, so that the tree when in full blossom appears covered with a rich mantle of gold. These catkins are loaded with a golden dust, which the wind shakes from the branches in such profusion that the ground for a considerable distance about the tree becomes as it were sheeted with gold." This timber is so durable that some wooden bridges over the Jhelum, which were examined four hundred years after their erection, were found little decayed, notwithstanding the exposure to the accidents of the atmosphere, of time, and of constant traffic. The chunar (*Platanus orientalis*), although it is in no region of the earth found in such perfection and luxuriance as in this delightful valley, is also looked upon as an exotic, but its importation must have been in a period long past. The tasteful caprice of the Mogul Emperors enacted a regulation that groves of chunars and poplars should adorn every village; and, accordingly, throughout the length and breadth of the valley this arrangement is to be observed. A heavy penalty protects them from destruction; but in Kashmir, as in all other countries, arbitrary power places itself above the law, and the Sikhs, during their period of unlimited power, destroyed many of these magnificent trees, whose wood is much admired for its tenacious grain.—*Horticultural Magazine*.

RUSSIA.

Russia has often been an object of interest to the nations of Europe. From the times in which the first Muscovite Ambassadors sported their huge bear-skins in the very dog days in the capitals of less primitive countries, to the present day, Russia and the Russians have called up a curious combination of thoughts—a medley of astonishment and anxiety. The writers of romances in England, Germany, and France owe them a vast debt of gratitude, for the secret history of their rise and progress among the European nations is full of striking incidents and thrilling scenes of the highest dramatic interest. Their treatment of Poland, and their victories over the French, have caused them to be execrated and idolized by the same generation. Their power has become manifest in more than one way. Rising from worse than barbarism, they have broken the power of Sweden and of Poland; feeding upon the contentions, and profiting by the weakness of Western Europe, their empire has at all times presented the same firm and impassable aspect to the "Gentiles" who lived without the pale of its dominion: the secrets of its intestine broils have been well kept; its ambition has kept pace with its resources; and the very despots which is its essence and its strength has succeeded in reconciling the minds of the enslaved by making them tyrants in their turn.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

"LIBERTY, FRATERNITY, AND EQUALITY," IN THE MARRIED STATE.

Liberty,—a single man can do as he likes without consulting anybody; a married man can do as he likes only when his wife shares the inclination, which, as no two people ever look at anything in exactly the same point of view, appears a somewhat stringent restriction. Fraternity,—a single man may choose his friends where he feels inclined, male or female, as it may have pleased Providence to create them; a married man dare not, unless he has a taste for domestic misery, and possesses eyes which are nail-proof, cultivate a female friend, and somehow one feels, if one were married, one should not exactly wish to have a set of men always dangling about one's house: Equality,—a single man, if he has received a gentleman's education, wears a good coat, and has wit enough to keep himself warm, is anybody's equal; a married man must bear all his wife's burdens as well as his own, and doesn't get asked by the Browns, because the Smiths have told them their great-grandfather was transported for stealing a pewter pot. Now let us look at the per contra side. A single man soon gets tired of his unlimited liberty! there's no fun in having your own way if you've no one to contradict you: a little opposition becomes a positive luxury, and this you're sure to obtain by matrimony: then, as to fraternity, friends are better than acquaintances, certainly, just as it is preferable to a jester; but they're not much comfort to one, at all; my most intimate friend lives in Ceylon, and writes to me once in five years about hunting elephants: now your wife is part of your goods and chattels, belongs to you as completely as your boot-jack, and when in hours of inaction you wish to sit with your soul in slippers, she, if she is worth her salt, is ready to pull off the psychological boots that are pinching your mind, and prevent the *dote far niente* from becoming meaningful and insipid. Lastly, there's no such equality in the world as between husband and wife, when they are really suited to each other, appreciate their relative positions justly, and endeavour to make practice an principle coincide.—*Sharp's London Magazine*.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Percie."—Your Problem marked 132 can be solved in one more less than you stipulate, and that numbered 103 has a commonplace solution by White giving check with his Q at her B 8th, and subsequently mating at K 6th with the Bishop. Some of the others, however, betoken much originality of conception, and this only requires duly cultivating to elevate your compositions to a very high rank.

"M.B."—We are sorry to say it is too preposterous a mate for our columns.

"F.C." Edinburgh.—They will be, if they are not now, procurable of any Chess-men-dealer in your city.

"G.C.C."—As you surmise, they are much too simple for us. A few months' study of D'Orville, Bolton, and the other masters in problem-making, will wonderfully improve your powers of composition.

"Father Mathew."—You can demand another Queen for a Pawn reaching his 8th square, even when the original Queen is on the board.

"A Schoolboy."—Stalemate is a drawn game.

"Bellary."—They are very clever, and, as we rarely see the magazine, are very welcome, also.

"Echec."—The "Staunton Chess-men" are manufactured by Jaques, of Hatton-garden, by whom the trade can be supplied.

"S.B." Hull.—They shall have prompt attention.

"H.E.B."—A capital game. Well played on both sides.

"J.E.R." Stuttgart.—It shall be very minutely examined, but, if found without defect, we much fear, from the number of moves required to effect the mate, it will be "cavare to the multitude." Problems in three, four, or five moves are much better calculated to hit the public taste than those in eight or nine.

"J.P."—The price of the "Chess-player's Handbook" is 5s.; published by Bohm, York-street, Covent-garden.

"G.A.H." and "C.W.R."—Quite right. Enigma No. 456 is solvable in two moves.

"Dudu."—They shall be examined.

"B.B."—You will find there is another obvious mode of giving the mate in your Problem, by—1. B to Kt 3d; 2. Kt to Q R 4th (ch); 3. R to Q 6th (ch); and 4. Kt mates.

"H.E.B."—Many thanks. It shall appear when we are less pressed for room.

"G.S.J." Southampton.—Always acceptable.

"R.D." Denmark-hill.—The Peckham Chess-Club is held in the Lecture-room, Hill-street, Peckham. Apply for particulars to the hon. secretary, Mr. C. II. Woodward.

"Giuseppe."—In playing a gambit, the first player gives up a Pawn to gain an attack. The Pawn of his adversary, which captures that Pawn, is called the "Gambit Pawn."

Solutions by "Brutus," "M.E.R." "F.C." "M.P." "Simon," "F.R.S." "Dr. R." "Mrs. Muddlewick," "J.L.S." "Eliza," "Drevon," "G.A.H." "Dudu," "Bellary," "Chirurgus," "S.U." are correct. Those by "H.W." "Father Mathew," "J.P." "Oseg," "G.B." are wrong.

* * * "O.O." and "Y.Y." conjointly would be glad to play a game or two at Chess by correspondence with any two gentlemen of Lincolnshire, consulting Address "Y.Y." Post-office, Lincoln.

An Amateur wishing for a game by correspondence, may hear of a competitor by addressing "W.L." Post-office, 102, Cheapside.

Any moderate Chess-player desirous of a game by correspondence, may hear of a competitor by addressing "S.R." Post-office, 180, Strand.

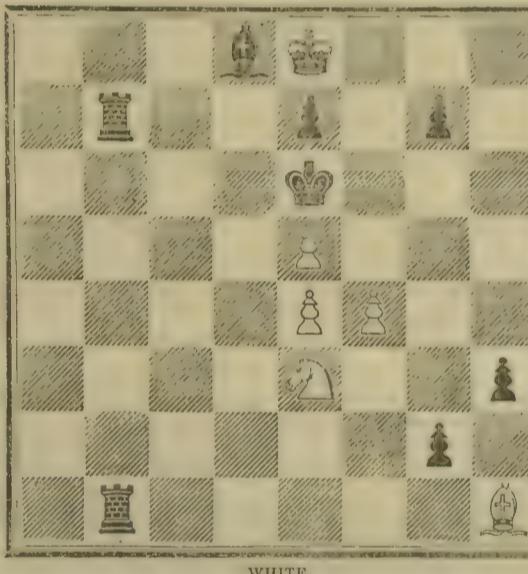
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 297.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q B 3d	P moves	4. P to K 4th (ch)	K moves
2. B to Q B 6th	P moves	5. P to Q 4th—Mate	
3. B to Q Kt 5th	K moves		

PROBLEM NO. 298.

By C. STANLEY, Esq., of the Brighton Chess-club.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play first, and mate in three moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).

44. Kt to Q 3d.

BLACK (London).

London to play.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

In a late Number we gave the games played by Mr. Harrwitz, without seeing the Chess-board, against some of the leading players both at Glasgow and Edinburgh. We have now the pleasure of presenting some which were more recently contested with the *elite* of the Newcastle Chess Club.

The first two of the present games were played at Newcastle simultaneously, against four amateurs, two consulting at each board. They commenced shortly after six o'clock in the evening, and terminated about half past twelve—Mr. Harrwitz being the winner in both. At the termination of game No. II. Mr. Harrwitz exhibited symptoms of fatigue and exhaustion from the long sitting, and proposed that the unfinished game should be relinquished as a drawn battle. Confident of success, his opponents declined his offer, and the result was that they were finally defeated.

These games are said to have created a great degree of interest among the chess-players of Newcastle, and we believe will amply repay the labour of those who may be induced to examine them.

CHESS-BOARD NO. I.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Harrwitz).	BLACK (Messrs. Robson & Humble).	WHITE (Mr. Harrwitz).	BLACK (Messrs. Robson & Humble).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	22. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	23. Q to Kt 4th	Q R to K sq
3. P takes P	P takes P	24. Q B to K B 2d	P to K 3d
4. P to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	25. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
5. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	26. Kt to Kt 6th	R to K 2d
6. K Kt to B 3d	Castles	27. Q to Q 3d	K B takes P
7. K B to K 2d	Q B to K 31	28. Kt takes R	R takes R
8. P takes P	Kt takes P	29. Q to K B 5th	B to K R 7th (ch)
9. Q to Q B 2d	Q Kt to B 3d	30. K to R sq	R to K 7th
10. Castles	Q Kt to K 2d	31. P to Q 4th	B to Q 3d (d)
11. K B to Q 3d	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	32. K to Kt sq (e)	Q B takes Q Kt P (f)
12. K Kt to K 5th	K B to Q 3d	33. Q to Q 3d	R to Kt 7th
13. Q Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	34. Q to Q B 3d	K B to Q R 6th
14. P to K 4th	P to Q B 3d	35. R to K sq (g)	K to B 2d
15. Q B to K 31	K R to K sq	36. Q takes Q B P	K to R 2d
16. Q R to K sq	Q to Q B 2d	37. It to K 8th (h)	R to Kt 8th (ch)
17. P to Kt 3d	P to Q Kt 3d	38. K to R 2d	R to K Q 3d (ch)
18. Q to K B 2d	R to K 2d	39. P to Kt 3d	R to K R 8th (ch)
19. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B sq (a)	40. K takes R	Q B to Q 4th (ch)
20. P to K R 5th	P to K R 3d	41. K to Kt sq	Black resigns.
21. Q to Kt 3d (b)	Kt to K 2d (c)		

(a) His retreat is ominous of disaster.

(b) P to K 4th would have been good play.

(c) Badly played.

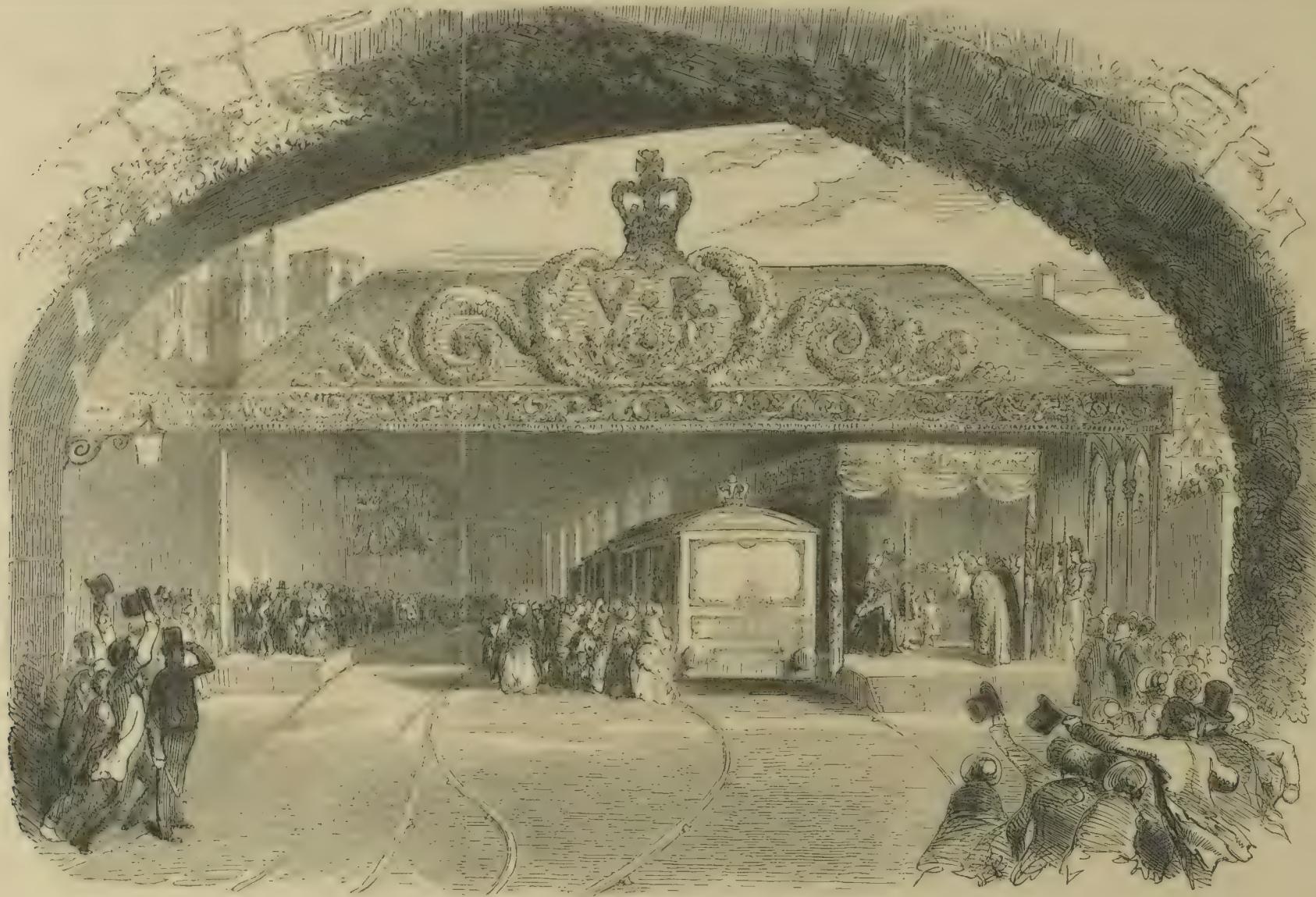
(d) If they had taken the Q Kt P, Wh to, by moving his Q to K R 2d, must have gained a Bishop for two Pawns; and if they ventured to take the Kt P with their B, and then played Q to Kt 6th (ch), they would have come off deficient of an officer.

(e) At this stage, the game having lasted several hours, Mr. H. proposed to make it a drawn fight; but his adversary declined.

(f) A fatal error, of which White promptly availed himself.

(g) We should have preferred R to Q R sq, and then if Black played Q to her 3d, as their best move) Q to K 3d. It is not easy to see how, in that case, the game could be saved.

(h) The proper move, as Mr. H. would have seen at once with the board before him, is Q to Kt



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, AT THE YORK STATION.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM THE HIGHLANDS.

(Continued from page 233.)

the station, his Lordship introduced the Chief Bailiff of the borough, who presented an address, which the Queen was graciously pleased to accept.

ARRIVAL AT YORK.

Her Majesty arrived at York at twenty minutes before three o'clock. The train was here driven into the arrival platform, and the saloon carriage having been brought opposite the refreshment-room, her Majesty's presence in the ancient city was welcomed by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York and the members of the Corporation. The Lord Mayor, who, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, had been in attendance upon the Queen throughout her journey from the latter place, had taken the precaution to travel with his robes of office, and having donned the scarlet cloak and gold chain during the progress of the train, his Lordship was in readiness to take his place at the head of the deputation on the arrival of the Queen. On the train stopping, the Lord Mayor advanced and presented to her Majesty an eloquent address from the Corporation of the city of York, which was very graciously re-

ceived. Her Majesty remained at York more than half an hour, during which time she partook of luncheon. On taking her departure the Queen walked round to the train, a distance of some three hundred yards, a very beautiful velvet carpet being laid along the platform. The Royal progress to the saloon carriage was greeted by the assembled multitudes with vehement cheering, which the Queen and the Prince acknowledged. From York to Normanton her Majesty passed over the York and North Midland Railway; but the Lord Mayor of York being also chairman of the company, her Majesty was still attended by his Lordship. The Royal party arrived at Normanton before four o'clock. This station being the commencement of the Midland Railway, her Majesty was here received by Mr. Ellis, M.P., chairman of the board of directors; Mr. Bell, the secretary, and other officials of that company.

ARRIVAL AT DERBY.

The run of sixty miles from Normanton to Derby was very admirably performed—under conduct of Mr. Kirtley, the chief of the locomotive department—in less than two hours. Here her Majesty was met by the Mayor, Recorder, and corporate officials of the borough, with Earl Cathcart, and the High Sheriff of the county (Mr. Jedediah Strutt, of Belper), at their head. The Royal train

having been brought to a stand, the Recorder advanced and presented to her Majesty a loyal address. The Queen, having received the address, bowed her acknowledgment, and, alighting from the train, entered the High Sheriff's carriage, and proceeded direct to the Midland Hotel, where her Majesty passed the night. The town was very brilliantly illuminated during the evening in honour of her Majesty's visit; and, although the rain fell heavily at intervals, the streets presented an animated appearance up to a late hour.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR THE SOUTH.

The Queen left Derby at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, *en route* for the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty was accompanied by the directors of the Midland Railway as far as the Hampton station, where the train arrived at twenty-six minutes after nine o'clock. Here the Royal party were received by Mr. Ledsam, the deputy-chairman of the London and North-western Railway, with the officials of that company, under whose conduct the Royal party proceeded to Birmingham, where the train arrived at forty-six minutes past nine. The Mayor and Corporation of this important town were in attendance, and when the train drew up, the Mayor advanced, and presented an address, which her Majesty was pleased to accept. The Corporation were accompanied by Mr. Newdegate, M.P. for



THE DEPARTURE FROM THE YORK STATION.



THE ROYAL TRAIN LEAVING THE CHELTENHAM STATION.

South Warwickshire, and by Mr. Muntz and Mr. Scholefield, the members for Birmingham, all of whom were presented to her Majesty by Sir George Grey, under the shadow of a huge umbrella, amid some laughter and many expressions of regret at the inauspicious weather.

On leaving Birmingham, the directors and officials of the Midland Railway resumed the conduct of the Royal train over the Bristol and Birmingham line, which her Majesty traversed as far as Gloucester. The weather now took a favourable change, and the sun breaking through the clouds, her Majesty and the Prince enjoyed the opportunity of viewing the delightful scenery in this part of the country; the Malvern hills skirting the prospect on one side, and the beautiful undulations of the Mendip ridge presenting themselves for many miles on the opposite side of the railway.

At Bromsgrove, the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry (the Queen's Own), under the command of Colonel the Honourable Robert Clive, with Lord Lyttelton and Lord Ward at the head of their respective companies, were out. The train stopped here for a few moments, and Lady Harriet Clive, who was in attendance, with Miss Clive, had the honour to be presented to her Majesty. Her Majesty greeted Lady Harriet very cordially, rising from her seat, and shaking hands with her ladyship and Miss Clive. Lady Harriet had the honour of presenting the Queen with a superb basket of black grapes and a bouquet of flowers, from Hewell, the family seat, which her Majesty was pleased to accept.

ARRIVAL AT CHELTENHAM.

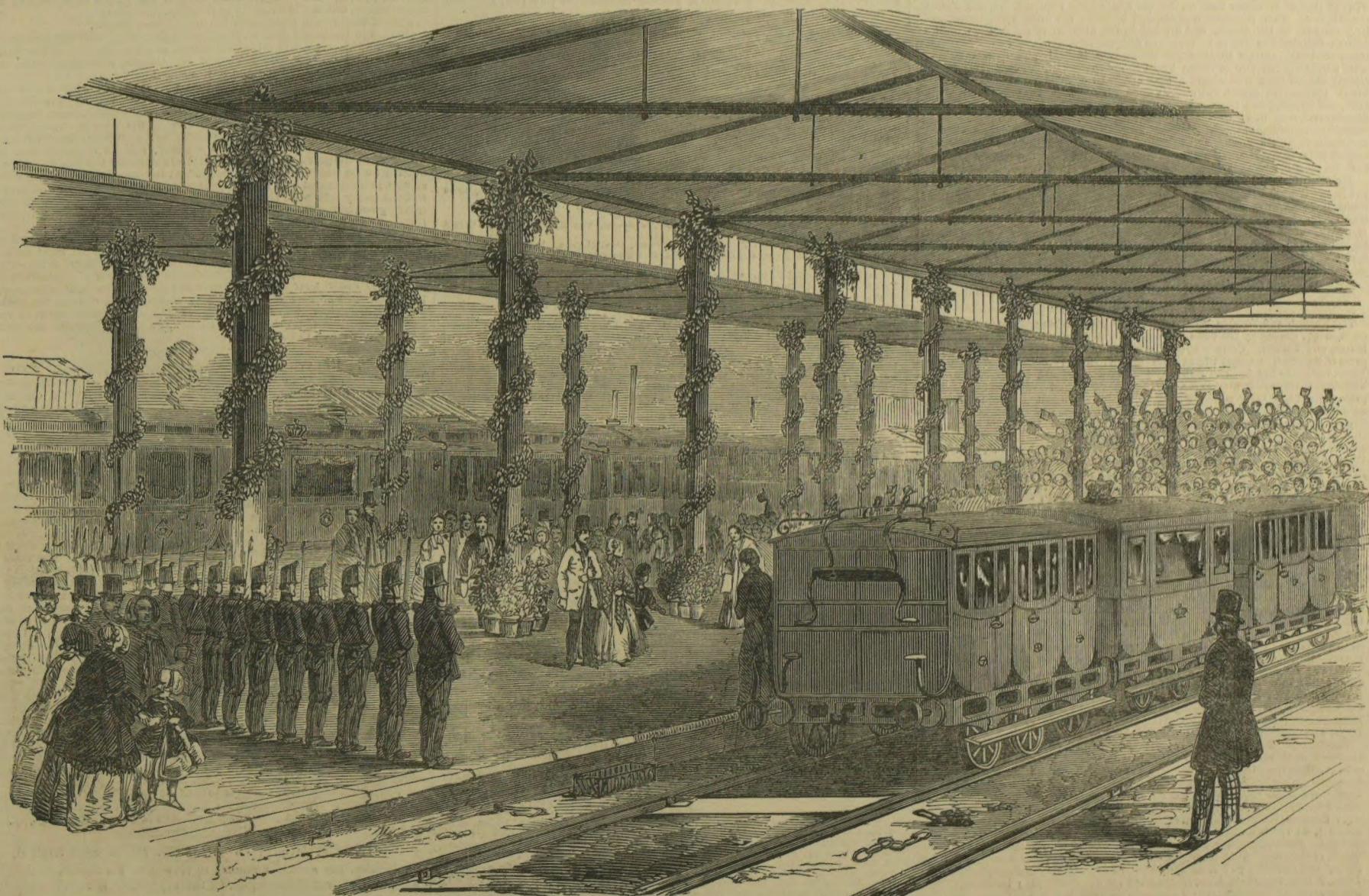
Cheltenham was the next important station through which the Royal party passed; and here the whole population of the place appeared to be on the railway, the embankments for more than a mile being densely crowded with spectators. There was no stoppage at this place, but, through the kindness of her Majesty, the train was allowed to proceed at a very moderate speed for some distance.

ARRIVAL AT GLOUCESTER.

Her Majesty arrived at Gloucester at half-past eleven o'clock. Here the break of gauge rendered it necessary for her Majesty to alight from the carriage she had previously occupied, and enter the saloon of the Great Western Company, which had arrived two hours previously, under charge of Mr. Saunders, the secretary, and Mr. Seymour Clarke, the manager of the company. Viscount Barrington, M.P., deputy-chairman of the company, was also in attendance to receive the Queen. On the Royal train entering the station, the Mayor and Corporation advanced to welcome the Queen, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the spectators, the bells of all the churches in the city ringing merry peals, and salvos of artillery being fired from an adjoining battery. The address of the city Corporation, as well as one from the clergy, having been presented, the Queen graciously accepted them; and, having thanked Mr. Ellis, the chairman of the Midland Railway, for the admirable manner in which the journey

from Derby had been performed, her Majesty was conducted to the opposite side of the platform, where the Great Western special train was stationed. The run of thirty-seven miles to Swindon, through the Stroud Valley, one of the most beautiful localities in Gloucestershire, was accomplished in forty-seven minutes. At Swindon the train stopped, and her Majesty alighted to partake of luncheon, which was provided for the Royal party in a private room. The inhabitants of Old and New Swindon, and of the neighbouring towns, turned out *en masse* to greet the Sovereign, and hand, composed of persons employed in the company's works, played the National Anthem in good style. Her Majesty and suite remained at Swindon nearly three-quarters of an hour, and then re-entered the train, which immediately started for Reading, where it arrived at 10 minutes past two o'clock. At Reading the train passed on to the Basingstoke branch, and arrived at the latter place at fifteen minutes before three o'clock. Viscount Barrington and the officials of the Great Western Company now resigned the charge of her Majesty to Mr. Chaplin, M.P., the chairman of the South-Western Company, who, with Mr. Stovin, the manager, was here in attendance with another special train; and the Royal party having again taken their seats in "narrow-gauge carriages," were rapidly conveyed to Gosport, where her Majesty arrived at a few minutes after four o'clock.

In closing this account of her Majesty's progress from Scotland, it is due to the directors of the various railways over which her Majesty passed, in a journey of



THE CHANGE OF GAUGE AT GLOUCESTER.

nearly six hundred miles, to state that nothing could possibly exceed the admirable manner in which all the arrangements for the Royal convenience were made and carried out. No delay whatever took place; and throughout the journey, with the single exception of the necessary stoppages to replenish the boiler, there was not a single halt made which was not set down in the prescribed order of travel. It is very gratifying to be enabled to add, that both her Majesty and her Royal Consort acknowledged, in the most cordial terms, the arrangements made for their accommodation.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our acknowledgments are due to the following parties for the Sketches of the prefixed Illustrations. The scene at Cupar Angus is from a painting (sketch) by Mr. George Lindsay, of that place. For the view of the Royal reception at Berwick we are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Miles, of her Majesty's 33d Foot, which regiment now forms the garrison at that place. The Newcastle scene is from a sketch obligingly furnished by Messrs. M. and W. Lambert, of Grey-street. The pair of York views are by our own artists; and the scenes at Cheltenham and Gloucester are from sketches by Mr. George Bonner, of Cheltenham.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Crickeeting and aquatics have run out their seasons, and the racing campaign is rapidly drawing to a close, to be succeeded by coursing, hunting, and steeple-chasing—all exciting pastimes, but, judging from the "signs of the times," not likely to be so attractive as formerly. The distress amongst the landed interest has already led to the breaking-up of several hunting establishments; and the discussion in Parliament towards the close of the session will, beyond a doubt, have a serious influence on the racing "across the country," which, apart from its assumed cruelty, has of late years developed some very questionable features. The racing fixtures for the three weeks that remain of the season comprise the Second October and Houghton Meetings; Perth, on Thursday next; Northallerton, on Friday; and two or three others of minor importance in the blank week between the two Newmarket meetings. The Cosewicke will be the main source of attraction to the gathering next week; it will come off on Tuesday, and will bring out a large field of horses, but not of so high a class as the value of the prize ought to have ensured. It is too true, indeed, that in almost all the great handicaps good horses are so loaded with weight as to give them no earthly chance: it is for this reason that many lovers of the sport have conceived a strong prejudice against a class of stakes which tends to no other purpose than to encourage a system of "rope-ing," and to injure legitimate racing. The Coursing Meetings next week are Cockermouth, on Monday; and the Border, on Tuesday. The Steeple-chase season commences at Worcester, on the 2nd of November.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The transactions this afternoon were confined to a few horses, and were, with one or two exceptions, in small sums; and with no other noticeable effect than a decline in Vatican, who, in racing vernacular, looked "fishy."

CESAREWICH.		
4 to 1 agst Vatican	20 to 1 agst Amazonet	25 to 1 agst Carthaginian
8 to 1 — Glanvalon	25 to 1 — Vanguard	30 to 1 — Essendarius
12 to 1 — Glen Salvol (t)	25 to 1 — Fire-eater (t)	30 to 1 — Old Dan Tucker
20 to 1 — Kissaway	25 to 1 — Lady Evelyn (t)	60 to 1 — The Flapper (t)
15 to 1 agst Ribaldry	20 to 1 agst Malton (t)	25 to 1 agst Jon o' Sot
15 to 1 — Woolwich	20 to 1 — Crumble	25 to 1 — Sponge (t)
30 to 1 — St. Rossala	30 to 1 — The Moor	
DERBY.		
4 to 1 agst Vatican	20 to 1 agst Ghulite Calum (t)	30 to 1 agst Bolingbroke
7 to 1 — Baby (t)	20 to 1 — Agst Amazonet	Aveal (t)
10 to 1 — Glen Davison	25 to 1 — Malton	20 to 1 — The Italian
15 to 1 — Glen Saddal	25 to 1 — Amendment	
100 to 6 — Miss Ann	33 to 1 — Kissaway	
20 to 1 — St. Rossala	33 to 1 — Essendarius	
15 to 1 agst Woolwich	33 to 1 — Carthaginian	
20 to 1 — Malton	22 to 1 agst Joc-o'-Sot	
20 to 1 — Sponge	25 to 1 — Sponge	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
20 to 1 agst Amazonet	25 to 1 agst Fire-eater (t)	33 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn
25 to 1 — Baby (t)	30 to 1 — Malton	40 to 1 — Chicot
30 to 1 — Amendment	30 to 1 — Kissaway	50 to 1 — Hacchanian
33 to 1 — Kissaway	33 to 1 — St. Rossala	50 to 1 — Old Dan Tucker
33 to 1 — St. Rossala	33 to 1 — St. Rossala	1000 to 10 agst Grief (t)
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
15 to 1 agst Woolwich	20 to 1 — Malton	25 to 1 — Sponge (t)

A duel has taken place near Lausanne, in Switzerland, between Sergeant Boichot, the Socialist representative for Paris, and a Spanish officer of the regiment of Isabella Segunda. It appears that, whilst on board a steamboat between Nyon and Lausanne, Sergeant Boichot spoke in disrespectful terms of the young Queen of Spain and Donna Maria of Portugal. Count Moreno, of the above-mentioned regiment, contradicted, in strong terms, what was stated by Boichot. The latter repeated what he had said, and added, "I hope that the Spaniards will some day prostrate themselves before Lola Montes, and choose her for Queen." The Count instantly demanded satisfaction for this language. A meeting was arranged for the same evening in the wood of Greni, on the brink of the lake. The Count was attended by an officer of Dragoons and a Colonel in the service of the King of Wurtemberg. Sergeant Boichot had as seconds M. Felix Pyat and Dr. Perrin, of Montoult. They fought with pistols at a distance of twenty paces. No injury was done at the first shots. On the second fire the Count was severely wounded in the shoulder and neck, and at the same moment Sergeant Boichot received a ball between the ribs of the left side. He was so severely wounded that it became necessary to carry him from the ground on a mattress.

THE PERILS OF TRAVEL IN SPAIN.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Madrid mentions that on the morning of the 25th ult., at one o'clock, the diligence from Bayonne was stopped opposite the Fuencarral churchyard by three men on horseback, and dressed in the uniform of carabiniers. These fellows directed the driver to turn the diligence down towards St. Bernardin's Gate, at about a stone's throw from the walls of Madrid, and then and there, after administering two or three blows to the coachman, as they said, for not having obeyed them with alacrity, they ordered the twenty-three passengers to throw themselves mouth downwards upon the ground, in the middle of the road, and exposed to a bleak wind from the Guadarrama mountains, and a tremendous shower of rain. The rogues then deliberately, during four hours, ransacked the diligence, and searched the passengers one by one. A lady had her whole fortune about her in bank notes and broad pieces, and lost all. Some suspicion is attached to the coachman, for it was by his unaccountable delays that the diligence arrived six hours later than ordinary.

By the death of George Henry Ward, Esq., of Northwood Park, in the Isle of Wight, a very large property will come into the possession of Mr. Ward, the once well-known Puseyite member of Oxford University, who subscribed to the articles of the Church of England in a non-national sense, and who, like Mr. Newman, left the Church of England for that of Rome. Mr. Ward, since he left the established church, has been living as tutor in a Roman Catholic family. He is now possessed of property worth £10,000 a year.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English and Foreign Markets were the scenes of considerable excitement on Monday, caused by the news of a cessation of diplomatic intercourse between Russia and Turkey. Consols opened at a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the closing price of Saturday, quoting $92\frac{1}{2}$ for money, then receding to $92\frac{1}{2}$, but afterwards rallied to $92\frac{1}{2}$. The apprehensions of war did not, however, subside on Tuesday, Consols declining again to $92\frac{1}{2}$, at one period falling to $91\frac{1}{2}$; the last price being $92\frac{1}{2}$. On Wednesday, $91\frac{1}{2}$ to 92 was the opening price; but a rally as the day advanced, coupled with an improvement of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the French funds, left prices at $92\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and $92\frac{1}{2}$ for time. At the opening of the market on Thursday, there was more firmness in prices, $92\frac{1}{2}$ for money being the quotation. This was not, however, maintained, Consols receding to $92\frac{1}{2}$, some improvement afterwards occurring. The Unfunded Debts had slightly advanced, as is usually the case during a period of uncertainty. At the close of the week prices were tolerably firm at—Consols, $92\frac{1}{2}$; Annuities, Thirty Years, $8\frac{1}{2}$ — 16 ; India Stock, 255 ; Consols for Account, $92\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, $42\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, £500, June, $42\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Small, June, $42\frac{1}{2}$.

Russian and Buenos Ayres stock have been the two fluctuating foreign securities during the week. Russian, on Monday, declined 3 per cent., and again on Tuesday 1 per cent., quoting 104 . The amount of this description of Russian Stock is rather more than six millions, of which about one-half is held in England. It was contracted for in 1822 at 77 , and was done in 1844 at 121 . The subscribers to the Austrian loan have been in a panic, and are likely to become unptified sufferers, should the Russian and Turkish Governments not arrange their differences. Buenos Ayres Stock fell to 37 on Monday in consequence of a doubt as to the sincerity of France in desiring an amicable settlement of the River Plate question. Assurance, however, having since been given, the price has since advanced to 43 . In the other foreign stock the fluctuations have been little more than fractional, the last prices quoted being for Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., $42\frac{1}{2}$; Chilean Bonds, Six per cent., $95\frac{1}{2}$ x.d.; Ecuador Bonds, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846 ; Jan., ex-Coupons, Account, $26\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840 ; $161\frac{1}{2}$; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., $52\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Account, $53\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, $82\frac{1}{2}$.

The Railway Market has been rather firmer this week, and in some few instances a slight revival in prices may be remarked. Any permanent improvement, arising from the restoration of public confidence, does not, however, appear at all probable. Caledonians, it will be seen, are lower, arising from the disastrous state of the finances of that once favourite line. The closing prices are—Aberdeen, Pref., $6\frac{1}{2}$; Buckingham, $15\frac{1}{2}$; Caledonian, $13\frac{1}{2}$; Do., New, £10 Prof., $9\frac{1}{2}$ x.d.; Eastern Counties, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Do., New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., $11\frac{1}{2}$; Class B (1 and B.), 4 ; Great Northern, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Half B, West per Cent., $4\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Five per Cent. Preference, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), $25\frac{1}{2}$; Great North of England, 210 ; Great Western, $58\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Quarter Shares, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Lancaster and Carlisle, 48 ; Lancaster and Yorkshire, 60 ; Ditto, Quarters, $13\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Fifths, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., $12\frac{1}{2}$; Leeds and Thirsk, Preference, Six per Cent., $4\frac{1}{2}$; London, Brighton, and South Coast, $70\frac{1}{2}$; London and North-Western, 112 ; Ditto, New, Quarters, $12\frac{1}{2}$; London and South-Western, $32\frac{1}{2}$; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Prof., $10\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 50 ; Ditto, ditto, £50 Shares, $10\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., $125\frac{1}{2}$; Norfolk, 28 ; Ditto, Guaranteed Five per Cent., $17\frac{1}{2}$; North British, Quarters, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Thirds, $3\frac{1}{2}$; North Staffordshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$; Scottish Central, $19\frac{1}{2}$; South-Eastern, $17\frac{1}{2}$ x.d.; Ditto, No. 2, 13 x.d.; Ditto, No.

3, $16\frac{1}{2}$; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, $18\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 12 ; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, $3\frac{1}{2}$; York and North Midland, $21\frac{1}{2}$; Anglo-Italian (late Italian and Austrian), $\frac{1}{2}$; Boulogne and Amiens, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), $11\frac{1}{2}$; East Indian, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Luxembourg, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Northern of France, $3\frac{1}{2}$ dis.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The receipt of English wheat up to our market this week have been on a very moderate scale. Selected qualities of both red and white have mostly sold at full prices; but the middling and inferior kinds have receded in value $\frac{1}{2}$ per quarter. Foreign wheats have moved off slowly, on somewhat lower terms. We have had a slow inquiry for barley, at untraded currencies. In malt, scarcely any business has been transacted. For oats, the inquiry has continued inactive, but we have no important change to notice in value. Both beans and peas have moved off heavily, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per quarter decline. Indian corn, dull; but flour has supported previous rates without difficulty. The quantity of foreign flour now in warehouse is unusually small.

English.—Wheat, Easer, and Kent, red, $39\frac{1}{2}$ to $45\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, white, 41 to $49\frac{1}{2}$; rye, 24 to 28 ; grinding barley, 23 to 25 ; distilling ditto, 26 to 28 ; malting ditto, 27 to 31 ; Norfolk and Lincoln, made at full price; Suffolk, ditto, 20 to 24 ; Kingston and Ware, 58 to 60 ; Essex, 60 to 62 ; Yorksire and Lancashire, 60 to 65 ; 180 lb. ditto, 180 to 190 ; Youghal and Cork, black, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 ; ditto, white, 16 to 18 ; tick beans, new, 26 to 28 ; ditto, old, 30 to 32 ; grey peas, 27 to 29 ; maple, 26 to 31 ; white, 27 to 29 ; boars, 29 to 31 per quarter. Town-made flour, $35\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 ; Suffolk, 30 to 33 ; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30 to 33 per 280 lb. **Foreign.**—Danzig red wheat, 10 to 12 ; barley, 8 to 10 ; oats, 10 to 12 ; beans, 10 to 12 ; peas, 8 to 10 per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have less inquiry for canary seed this week; yet prices are fairly maintained. In other seeds, scarcely any business is doing. Cakes continue extremely dull.

Linen.—English, eeling, 60 to 64 ; Baltic, crushing, 38 to 42 ; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40 to 42 ; hempseed, 32 to 36 per quarter; coriander, 16 to 25 per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8 to 11 ; white ditto, 8 to 10 per cwt.; tares, 50 to 60 per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 22 to 25 per cwt. of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, 19 to 20 per cwt.; ditto, foreign, 20 to 25 per 1000 lb.; rapeseed cakes, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 per ton; canary, 75 to 85 per quarter; English clover seed, red, 8 to 10 ; extra, 8 to 10 ; white, 8 to 10 ; extra, 8 to 10 ; Foreign red, 8 to 10 ; extra, 8 to 10 ; white, 8 to 10 ; extra, 8 to 10 .

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per household ditto, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per 4lb. load.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, $42\frac{1}{2}$ d; barley, $27\frac{1}{2}$ d; oats, $17\frac{1}{2}$ d; rye, $25\frac{1}{2}$ d; beans, $39\frac{1}{2}$ d; peas, $29\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Stock Exchange.—Wheat, 18 d; barley, 18 d; oats, 18 d; rye, 18 d; beans, 18 d; peas, 18 d.

Tea.—Common sound congeen commands a steady sale, at fully last week's quotations, viz. from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ per lb.

Sugar.—A fair average amount of business has been transacted in the raw market this week. In prices we have no change to report. Refined goods move off slowly—brown lumps at $47\frac{1}{2}$ d; fair grocery, $48\frac{1}{2}$ d per cwt.

Coffee.—Most kinds are a very slow sale, and rather lower to purchase. The supplies on sale are not very extensive.

Rice.—Several large parcels have been taken on speculation, and prices must be considered on the advance.

Provisions.—Owing to the large importations, the demand for foreign butter has become heavy, at a decline of fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. Fine Frisland is now quoted at 88 to 92 ; fine Holland, 76 to 78 per cwt. The best parcels of Irish butter are held at full price; but all other kinds, 70 to 74 per cwt. Wagyu butter, 100 to 105 per cwt.; English rapeseed, new, 22 to 25 per cwt. of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, 19 to 20 per cwt.; ditto, foreign, 20 to 25 per 1000 lb.; rapeseed cakes, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 per ton; English clover seed, 8 to 10 per cwt.

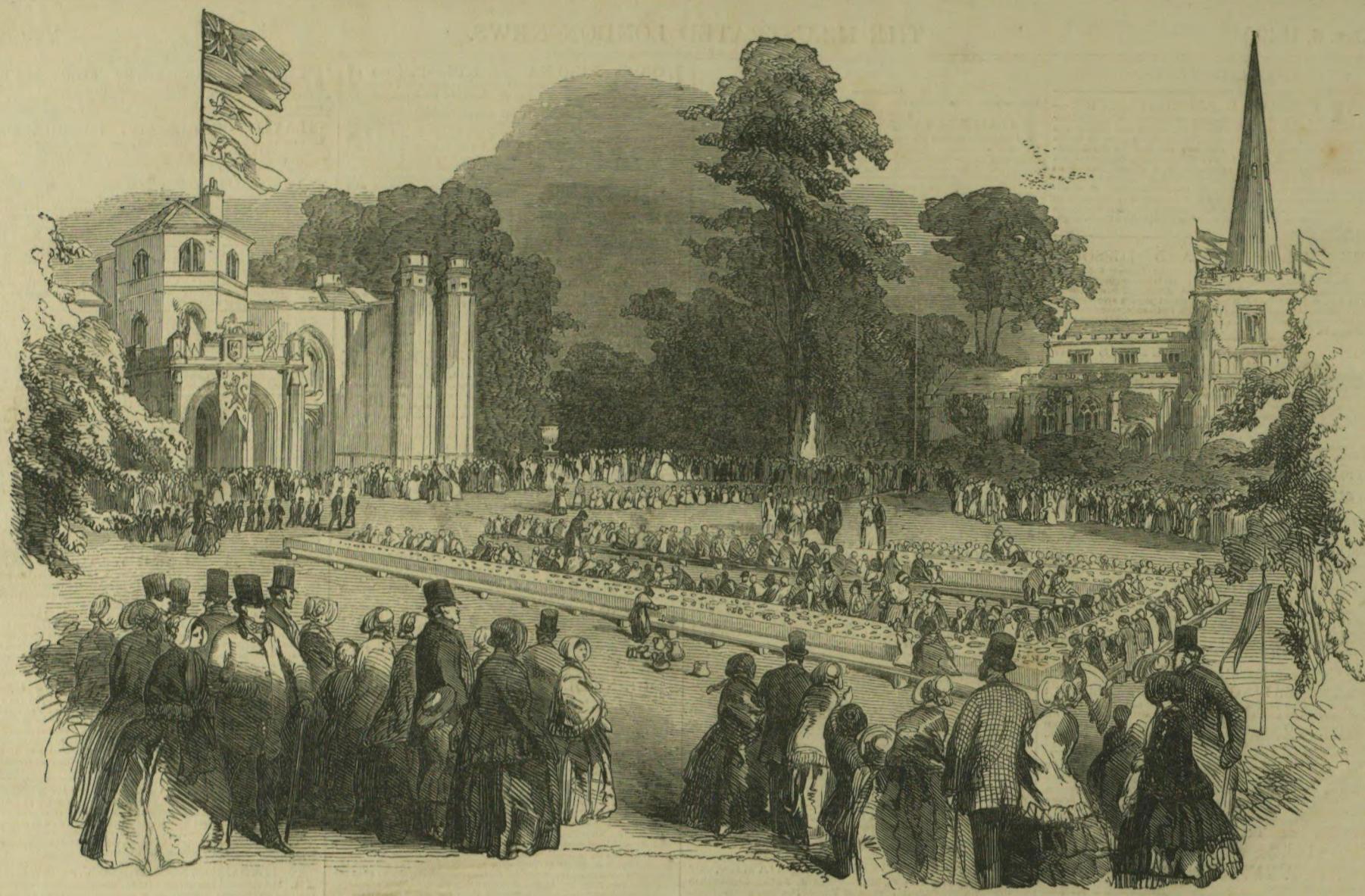
Tallow.—Our market is very dull. P.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 36 s 6d; and for delivery all the year, 36 s per cwt. Town tallow, 36 s 6d to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. per prime.

Oils.—The demand for most kinds of oil continues tolerably steady, at fully previous rates.

Coals.—Hastings' Hartley, $17\frac{1}{2}$; Townley, $15\frac{1}{2}$; Hedley, $18\frac{1}{2}$; Riddell, $17\frac{1}{2}$ d; Heston, $19\frac{1}{2}$; Stewart's, $19\frac{1}{2}$; Tees, $19\frac{1}{2}$; and Lambton Primrose, $18\frac{1}{2}$ d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 £ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ £; clover ditto, 23 to 24 £; straw, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 £ per load.

Spirits.—The demand for brandy is still active, at a further advance in the quotations of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3</math$



FETE AT COLEORTON HALL, TO CELEBRATE THE MAJORITY OF SIR GEORGE H. BEAUMONT, BART.—(SEE PAGE 238.)

(Continued from page 238.)

Esq., citizen and spectacle maker, entertained the masters, wardens, and livery of their respective companies, at a breakfast given at the Carpenters' Hall, London-wall; after which the Sheriffs, with the Under-Sheriffs, and their respective companies, went in procession, preceded by the watermen of the companies, bearing their banners and streamers, and attended by the splendid band of the Coldstream Guards, to Guildhall, where the procession was joined by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir James Duke, M.P., in the state carriage, and several Aldermen in their respective equipages. Our illustration represents the civil procession passing through Cheapside. The party then proceeded to Blackfriars-bridge, and embarked in the city state barges for Westminster. Arrived at Westminster Hall, they were met by the Recorder, attended by the High Constable of Westminster, and conducted into the Court of Exchequer, where they took up their positions, the Lord Mayor and the Recorder, the Sheriffs on either side, and the Aldermen, according to their rank, within the bar.

The Cursitor Baron, George Banks, Esq., M.P., then entered the court in his scarlet robes, and having taken his seat on the bench, the Recorder introduced the new Sheriffs to him in an address giving the family history of those gentlemen.

The Cursitor Baron having made a suitable reply, the Recorder read the war-

rant of attorney of the new Sheriffs, Alderman Lawrence and D. Nicoll, Esq., to receive all writs and processes; which, having been handed in and read by the Queen's Remembrancer, on the motion of the Recorder, was ordered to be filed and entered.

The warrant of the late Sheriffs, Alderman Finnis and E. Goodhart, Esq., to appear and account to her Majesty's Exchequer, as also of their Under-Sheriffs, and their appearance on that day for that purpose, having been entered,

The Recorder moved that such appearance personally should be recorded.

The Cursitor Baron said: Let the appearance be recorded.

The Usher then read the proclamation calling on the citizens of London, as tenants and occupiers of certain land and premises called the Moor, in the county of Salop, to appear and do service, under pains and penalties, when Alderman Musgrave, as the senior alderman below the chair, in the terms of such service, cut a bundle of sticks with a hatchet, and another with a bill-hook.

A similar proclamation being made in respect of certain premises called the Forge, in St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex.

Alderman Musgrave proceeded to count six horse-shoes and sixty-one hob-nails; and, having pronounced them sufficient, the ceremony was said to be complete.

The Recorder, in the name of the Sheriffs, invited the learned Cursitor Baron to the banquet at Carpenters' Hall, who expressed his intention of attending.

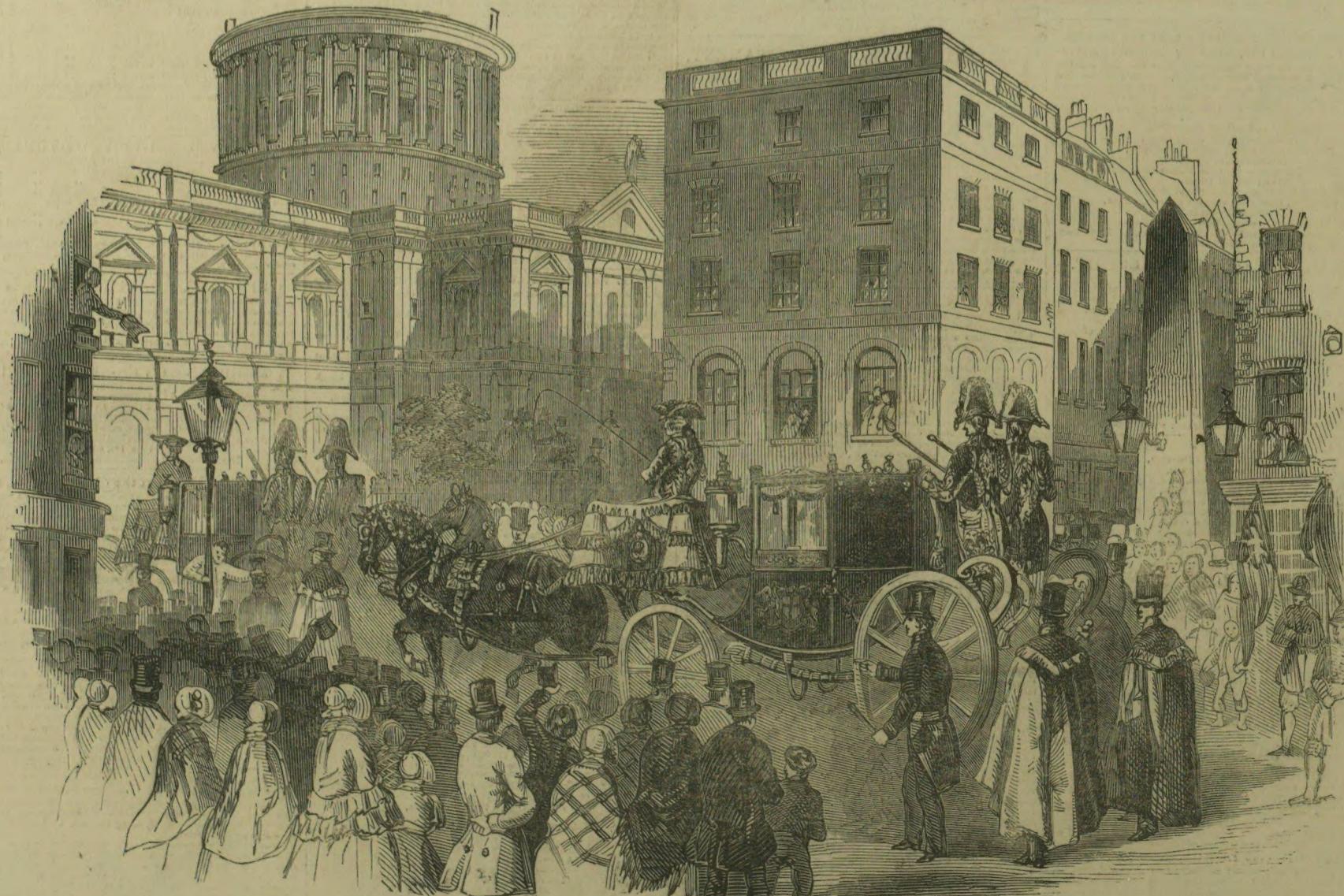
The Court then broke up, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs returning in state to Guildhall, and afterwards to Carpenters' Hall, in the order in which the procession had arrived.

THE DINNEE.

The inaugural dinner took place in the evening, in the ancient hall of the Carpenters' Company, London Wall; Mr. Sheriff Lawrence in the chair. Covers were laid for about 150, and among those present were, the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, M.P.; Lord Mayor; J. Masterman, Esq., M.P.; Sir John Key, J. Williams, Esq., M.P.; George Banks, Esq., the Cursitor Baron; Alderman Farncomb, the Lord Mayor elect; ex-Sheriffs Finnis and Goodhart and the Under-Sheriffs; Charles Pearson, Esq., &c.

The banquet-hall had not been used for an entertainment of this description for the last three centuries, and on the present occasion was tastefully decorated with flags and banners bearing appropriate mottoes and devices.

On the removal of the cloth, the customary loyal, national, and complimentary toasts were given from the chair, and cordially honoured; and the festive party did not separate till a late hour.



PROCESSION OF THE SHERIFFS TO WESTMINSTER, ON MONDAY LAST.